

The Truck Patch.

You may bend your heads to listen to the whisper of the trees,
You can lie a feelin' dosey f'm the dronin' of the bees,
You can talk of mornin' glories hangin' swayin' on their stems
An' of violets a-noddin' crowned with dewy diadems.
All of which is sweet, I grant you, swayin' bloom and dronin' bee,
But the little truck patch yonder sings a sweeter song to me.

I jest like ter sink my face in the sweet crinkly lettuce row,
Till I rise red-cheeked an' smilin' with the dew drops on my nose;
But I love the fresh sweet lettuce with its crisp and crinkly ways.
Bet 'at these here days of springtime are my green an' salad days,
When I putter 'mongst the trellises to coax the climbin' pea,
Bet that little ol' truck garden sings a glory song to me!

Like to fumble where strawberries are jest sorter hidin' out,
An' where green big-bellied cabbages are whisperrin' of krount,
An' the little ol' crisp radishes an' onions snuggle down.
There's a poem in potatoes when their tops are turnin' brown!
I could almost sing an anthem to the luscious black-eyed pea.
An' the roasin' ears o' springtime; bet they all appeal to me!

Bet the larkspur an' the violets are pretty things and sweet,
But they simply aren't in it when you're cravin' stuff to eat.
An' the perfumed breeze stirs sweetly in the kree-deep prairie grass;
But they's nothin' sways my heartstrings like a patch o' garden grass!
You kin prance across the prairie singin' loud an' clear an' free,
But they's nothing but a truck patch sings half glad enough fer me.

—J. M. Lewis.

Wolf River.—Of the many beautiful show apples there is none more striking than Wolf River. It is one of the largest and is also most brilliantly colored, being covered with carmine stripes and splashes over a creamy white ground. Besides it is quite a good apple in quality. It is not equal to Jonathan and many more that might be named as our best varieties in flavor, but it is by no means bad. The flesh is tender and juicy. Its season in this country is with the late fall apples. The tree is a good grower, bears well and is hardy. In Wisconsin, where it originated, and in sections of the Rocky mountain region where apples are grown with difficulty, it stands the winter as well as any and better than most kinds. We have seen it bearing profusely in the trying climate of Eastern Colorado and the trees were loaded with fruit every time we have been there in the proper season. We have also seen it bearing at 7,000 feet better than some other varieties.

The farm is a good place on which to be born, on which to live through one's prime work, on which to die, says P. C. Reynolds. Sometimes it happens that one who has spent his boyhood days on a farm may, when he comes to struggle for himself, stray away to town and engage in one of the numerous vocations which men there pursue for a livelihood. However successful he may prove in business in town, there comes a time as old age approaches when his thoughts turn back to his earlier life in the country, its independence, its calm, headful enjoyments and scenes and products of nature and he feels a strong, overwhelming desire to spend his later years and die in the country on the bosom of the great mother of us all—generous, teeming earth.

To Make Kalsomine.—One pound of uncolored gelatine glue, as free from grease as possible, is soaked over night in cold water sufficient to cover the glue, says Painters' Magazine. Thirty pounds of English cliffstone Paris white, bolted, or best bolted gilders' whiting, is also soaked in sufficient water to make a paste over night, and next morning both are heated with steam or over a moderate fire in a water bath to the boiling point, and when the glue is fully dissolved the two materials are thoroughly mixed. In summer time on cooling, a small portion of carbolic acid, say about one-eighth of an ounce, diluted with water, is added for each pound of glue used in the aforesaid formula to keep it from souring, and in this way the kalsomine will keep for some weeks.

Whitewashing Fruit Trees.—The old-time method of whitewashing the trunks of trees, says Mehan's Monthly, is not usually credited with its full value. Farmers follow it considerably, though perhaps more from a country habit than with a definite reason before them. Professor M. T. Macoun, horticulturist for the Canadian Department of Agriculture, adds that it is most efficient composed of 60 pounds of lime, 24 gallons of water and 6 gallons of skimmilk, or those proportions. The milk makes the wash stick better, giving the lime more opportunity to exercise its caustic properties. A little glue is sometimes substituted for milk with the same results.



Strenuous Western Farming.—A Kansas paper, Mail and Breeze, says: "An editor down at Frankfort says: 'We drove out through the country south of here the other day, and on one farm we saw the son cultivating corn in the field, the husband sowing millet in another field and his wife was driving a team harrowing in the seed, one daughter was at the woodpile chopping wood with which to prepare dinner, another daughter was at work in the yard and two small children were carrying drinking water to the workers in the field, and it was on the Fourth of July, too. That was genuine Kansas thrift.'

Experience has shown that it is useless to attempt to keep a very large number of hens in a single enclosure. Where flocks of great size are to be kept, it is best to furnish several sets of houses and yards, which are entirely separated from each other. This will go far toward preventing the introduction and spread of disease as well as enable the owner to take better care of the fowls than would otherwise be possible.

Last week the Farmers' National congress, in session at Niagara Falls, N. Y., adopted resolutions favoring the election of United States senators by the people; urging the establishment of a parcel post, postal telegraph service and savings banks; favoring state and national laws to regulate and control trusts; thanking Secretary of Agriculture Wilson for the good work of his department; urging extension of rural free mail delivery; favoring the taking of an agricultural census in 1905 and every ten years thereafter in addition to the census now required by law.

Raising Bird Seed.—An experiment in raising rape seed, commonly known as bird seed, has been made on a farm near Lawndale, says the Saginaw News, and has been very successful. This seed is grown almost exclusively in Germany, the United States importing its supply. The crop matures in four months, sells for about 3 1/2 cents a pound, and 1,200 pounds can be grown to the acre. The success of this experiment may mean a new industry in America.

If men could try on wives the way they do clothes there wouldn't be so many of them taken.

Just as soon as a girl goes to luncheon with married women she begins to think she is worldly.

Nothing makes a woman so furious as to picture how sweet and sympathetic her bitterest rival would be at her funeral.

When a woman gets nervous over her husband's working so late at night in his office it is a sign she doesn't believe him.—New York Press.

Nitrogen breathing bacteria are now bred in the government laboratories for use in enriching depleted soils by depositing in it a part of the 38,000 tons of nitrogen in the atmosphere above each acre. A package of these microbes an inch and a half square will fertilize an acre.

Always view a scene with a mule in it from the foreground.

When told to take a back seat the average man will take affront.

A man's true friends keep quiet when some one is enumerating his virtues.

Don't forget there is always a wrong side to a question as well as your side.

Lay figures form a very important item in the stock equipment of a poultry farm.

Any meek and lowly man can get his wife's undivided attention by talking in his sleep.

There is likely to be a bitter taste in a man's mouth after he has been forced to eat his own words.

The trouble with trouble is that most people can't distinguish between the genuine article and the counterfeit.

If a man is unable to boast of what his ancestors accomplished it is up to him to do something on his own account.—Chicago News.

Mexico is a great fruit-growing country. It promises also to send considerable quantities of its fruits to the United States. The figures relating to the planting of fruit trees during recent years are very important. They have been planted all over the republic; almost every section being well suited to fruit raising. While it is true that some fruit trees require years for their growth, there are others that yield rich crops in one, two, and three years. The

plants that produce the pineapple, melon, and watermelon yield annual crops, and the demand in the United States is largest for just such fruit. The various kinds of bananas grow abundantly in the warmer parts of Mexico. These may be added in large quantities to the fruit exports to the United States.

The Canal Steal.—Every person in the state of New York who is opposing the barge canal at a cost of \$101,000,000 is justified in doing so. Just stop and think what this amount means, the \$101,000,000 appropriated, allowing the bonds to run for fifty years with interest would amount to \$196,000,000. Certainly the cost will not be less than the amount appropriated and it may be double that amount as all past experiments point that way.—Van Etten Valley Breeze.

Gestation Table.—The cow runs about 283 days, rarely short of that and quite frequently a few days beyond. At coupling time, compute 283 days ahead and record the date. This is the way the table is made. The mare runs 330 days; sheep, 149 days; swine, 113 days; the dog, 63 days. Mares vary from 295 days to 370; the cow, 265 days to 300; the ewe, 145 days to 154; the sow, 110 days to 118. —Ohio Farmer.

Sugar Pumpkins.—It is now claimed that there is a variety of sugar pumpkins that is expected in a few years to "drive the sugar beet off the earth."

There were over 1,000 swine exhibited at the Iowa State fair, in August. Hogs are moneymakers in Iowa.

It is estimated that the United Kingdom crop of wheat will not be more than 40,000,000 bushels available for milling purposes, the smallest yield on record.

Every weed destroyed before seeding matures lessens future troubles from such plants.

Look out for the smooth-talking stranger who promises you something for nothing.

The secretary of the Connecticut Pomological society reports extremely light crops of fruit in that state this season.

It is stated that during the week of the Grangers' Interstate exhibition at Williams' Grove, Pa., that 100,000 persons were at the grove.

California's nut crop this season is estimated at \$1,850,000, an excess of last year's crop by more than 7,000,000 pounds.

The Japanese Plums certainly are the best as far as our location and experience are concerned. We have a considerable number of first-rate European varieties, but they do not bear like the Japanese. Abundance and Burbank, nine years planted, have borne four and a half crops, while considerable plantings of Fellenburg, Englebert and Bradshaw planted at the same time are bearing a few scattering plums this year for the first time, says Country Gentleman.

Among the Japanese plums, Burbank stands easily first. It is the most vigorous and healthy and by all odds the most prolific. Red June grows well and bears fairly well, but it cannot come up to the Burbank. Its fruit usually brings a higher price in the market in spite of its inferior quality. This extra price is due to the earliness of the fruit. It comes at a time when people want plums, whereas Burbank, although of much better quality, sells at a lower price.

Abundance comes a little later than Red June, but is not nearly so profitable. The fruit rots worse and the skin is so soft that it is badly eaten by the birds. This is one of the most serious drawbacks. Moreover with us the trees are subject to all sorts of obscure ailments, so that they do not last long.

A block of Abundance trees goes to pieces early. Burbank, Chabot, Red June and even Satsuma last much longer. The hybrid variety, Wickson, grows well with us, and last year bore a fair crop of attractive fruit poor in quality. This year the buds were practically all killed during the winter, although hardly any other plums were hurt.

This shows that the fruit buds of Wickson are more tender than those of most other varieties. Red June was slightly injured. Newman, a Chicassaw, supposed to be tender, was not injured either in fruit or wood buds. It is thrifty and vigorous and is carrying a full crop.

Near-sighted Clerk.—"Do you solemnly swear to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you—?" Horrified victim—"Great Caesar's Ghost, no! I'm the lawyer for the defense!"—Baltimore American.

Sunday.

On Sunday no alarm shock
"To Work!" beats on the tired brain;
What bliss to wake, to scorn the clock,
To smile and go to sleep again.
And joy goes dimpling through the town,
On heartstrings her sweet tune she strums
And care-worn brows forget to frown,
When Sunday comes.

On Sunday there's no breathless haste
To mill or mart on tireless legs;
Oh, how beautiful the taste,
Of leisure in the ham and eggs!
To munch your breakfast at your ease,
To jeer at time and snap your thumbs—
You only get such joys as these
When Sunday comes.

When Sunday comes with what a glow
(As Horace said some time ago)
"Lord of myself I live today!"
So here's to Sunday, three times three;
With glad heart's inward fife and drums;
And—keep a corner, please, for me,
When Sunday comes.
—Kansas City Independent.

Visit to "Fruit Farm."

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George B. Griffith.

During one of our delightful October days the writer had occasion to visit the northwestern part of the town of Newport, N. H., the shire village of Sullivan county, and while on the road from Northville to Cornish Flat, called at the Gould homestead, some four or five miles from the town first mentioned, now known as Fruit Farm. This place was originally settled by Nathan Gould of Hopkinton in 1790, and is now the home of his grandson, Alfred J. Gould, one of the most prosperous and successful farmers and horticulturists in the Granite state. Here were reared the ten children of Nathan and Betsey (Goodwin) Gould, and here their eldest son, Gideon, lived and died at the age of four score years.

The present owner was the only child of Gideon and Sally (Ward) Gould, and was born at the old homestead, January 18, 1840, always making this his residence, and succeeding to the estate upon the demise of his honored father. He was educated at the district school and at Newport academy, but with natural inclination for the occupation of his ancestors has faithfully devoted himself to agriculture and kindred pursuits throughout his busy life, and by thorough cultivation has well maintained the fertility and much increased the productivity of the farm, which, includes about 150 acres, now includes about 350, extensive additions having been made from time to time by his late father and himself. From fifty to seventy-five acres are in mowing and tillage, and the annual hay crop averages about seventy-five tons.

Mixed farming has always been pursued on this farm, though it had a reputation for the excellence of its dairy products half a century ago and more, and has been known, particularly of late, for the excellent quality and large variety of its fruit. From twenty to thirty head of cattle, four horses, and fifty or more sheep are usually kept, and the raising of milch cows for sale has been quite a feature in the recent management of the place. So, also, is the maple sugar product, sent to the Boston market largely in the form of superior syrup, of which about 500 gallons are annually produced. He also raises annually from a ton to a ton and a half of pork for market, believing it to be far preferable to the purchase of commercial fertilizer. This gentleman really has a natural taste for fruit culture, and, his soil being particularly adapted to the thrifty growth of the apple, he has taken pains to graft to the best varieties all apple trees springing up on his extensive grounds, and has set many more, so that he has now in his various orchards and on other parts of his farm over 1,000 grafted apple trees. Many of these have not come into full bearing as yet, though his average product is from 200 to 450 barrels, which will be largely increased in a few years, the Baldwin being the leading variety. He has also about 250 plum trees and nearly as many choice pear trees, and many bushels of these luscious fruits are also marketed in bearing years.

The writer would mention in passing that, perhaps, for the size of his farm, Fred E. Longley, the noted agriculturist and mineralogist, of Elkins, N. H., whom I recently visited, will have the largest crop of Baldwin apples this season of any man in this section of New Hampshire. Mr. Longley enjoys the distinction of owning the largest cabinet of minerals and curiosities in the state, having fine specimens from all parts of the world.

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Our Poultry Department

Advice to a Beginner.

Annie Perrie asks Green's Fruit Grower for advice. We reply as follows:

You could keep poultry on an acre or two or even less, but it might be well to have ten acres, if you have anyone to work the land, since you could make the ten acres profitable in many ways; for instance, in growing strawberries for market or other small fruits. I prefer strawberries to anything else, since they will bring in money quick, while you are waiting for your poultry business to develop. I think the Barred Plymouth Rocks would be the breed for you to start with and you would not start with more than one breed. Get good birds, keep them unmixed and you will probably be able to sell some of your birds at fancy prices, also some of your eggs. If you have a nice flock, you will get a reputation in your locality. The poultry house should not be high between joists, the roof slanting to the north and the windows should be to the south to let the sunshine in. The roof at the lowest end need not be over four feet high and at the highest, not over six or seven feet. The roof could be covered with rough boards and these covered with a heavy, three or four ply asphalt paper, covered with white gravel. This is the roof we use and is a very durable one, but of course cheaper roofings can be put on but will not last so long. Do not have a floor in it. You may get along without any floor. Wood ashes packed down on the ground thick, make a good floor. A cemented concrete floor, of course, is the

most durable, but perhaps too expensive. Do not spend too much money on your buildings. A handy size is 16 feet in width and as long as you desire to make room for your birds. It is best to keep them in compartments, so that not over 25 or 30 birds would be in one room or compartment, since they do better thus than when crowded. A room 10x16 or 10x12 for the roosting room and the same size for the scratching room will be about the right size for 25 or 30 birds.

A peculiarity about chickens is their system in making certain rounds every day when the weather is fair. They start out in the morning and go to given points with regularity of a clock. They may be shooed off their course, but as soon as the fright is over they return, and they continue the route, winding up late in the day at the place of beginning. I have tried to fool a chicken now and then by taking it off its beat and putting it down at some other point. By waiting I found that it invariably returned to the place where I had picked it up, and from there it resumed its regular course. Unless there is a rain chickens will never leave their daily course until the time draws nigh for them to come home to roost. They may be a trifle late now and then, as some of my brood are this evening, but they will come. That's more than some folks know," added the farmer, looking at me in a peculiar manner, which prompted me to go on my way.—N. Y. Sun.

Multum in Parvo.

Avoid too much dampness.

Check the first symptoms of cold.

Dampness is the open door to roup.

Old lime mortar is good for the hens. Sour mash should not be fed to fowls. It pays to raise broilers the year round. Plymouth Rocks make the best roasters.

A quart of feed for a dozen hens is plenty.

A large, bright red comb shows a layer. Bone meal is excellent for making feathers.

The hen should always have some place to dust.

It is not so much what you feed as how you feed.

Don't feed heavily to-day and starve your fowls to-morrow.

Apoplexy and egg-bound are the results of excessive fat.

Every fowl that dies of disease should be buried or burned.

When hens are crowded the weaker ones will become poor.

Sand is not a good substitute for gravel in the poultry yard.

Always keep your hens busy; an idle hen is usually worthless.

Hens make poor layers if they are either overfed or underfed.

The best egg producers are not always the best market fowls.

In fattening a small number of fowls they should be closely confined.

The hen gives the size and the male bird the symmetry of the chicks.

Have the perches not more than two feet high and all on the same level.

Vertigo in fowls arises from a bad condition of the digestive organs.

Whitewashing.—Whitewash needs to be well made to do its work effectually; too often it comes off in flakes, once the house is dry, if the woodwork is touched, says American Cultivator. Finely slaked lime should be dissolved in hot water, making the lime as thick as possible; add a little soft soap and some paraffin, and we get a whitewash that will kill the lice and stick to the woodwork. It should be applied hot, the walls of the poultry-house being first swept down to clean them of cobwebs and dirt, and the perches and nest boxes removed. Dabbing the walls with a thin mixture of lime and water does little or no good. The perches and nest boxes should also be treated to a coat of whitewash; the work should be done in the morning, so that by nightfall the house and perches and nest boxes are dry again.

Close culling with fancy poultry is the only road to success. The safest plan is to commence as soon as the young fowls reach the size of broilers. In many cases the culled, if hatched early, will sell at a better price at that age than later. Remember that a Leghorn cockerel with red ear lobes will never have white ones. A wry-tailed pullet will never carry a straight tail. If a Plymouth Rock chick shows rudimentary feathers in its shanks they will never grow fewer or smaller.

An egg-laying race is in progress at the agricultural college of Australia, in which the American Brown Leghorns and the Australian Silver Laced Wyandottes lead. At the last count the Americans were five ahead of the Australians. The total number laid up to that date by these and other competing breeds was one hundred and eighty.

For the past two seasons several remedies have been tried for sore head. The best results were obtained from the following mixture: Chloronaphtho-leum, one part; lard, four parts. Mix well and grease the whole head. If in an advanced stage, wash the head in warm water to remove scabs before using.

To keep away mice and lice from sitting hens paint the inside of nests with crude carbolic acid. This has been used with perfect success for the past two seasons.

To prevent cholera put ten drops of sulphuric acid in one gallon of water twice a week.

To keep away disease keep everything perfectly clean where poultry is kept.

Use lime freely.

The much lauded poultry tonic, Douglas mixture, has been proved by scientific tests to be valueless as a tonic or in any other way. The theory that the half ounce of sulphuric acid is necessary to hold the sulphur of iron in suspension is not correct. In an editorial recently the "Farmers' Gazette" gives the proportions as one pound copperas, half an ounce of sulphuric acid and a gallon of water, whereas the correct formula is half a pound of copperas, two ounces of sulphuric acid and two gallons of water.

There is nothing that will increase the egg yield like fresh cut green bone. It should, however, be fed judiciously, as it is highly nutritious and a little goes a good way, but as a supplement to the regular daily grain ration is sure of bringing good results. It should be fed in about the proportion of one to one and one-quarters ounces per head three times per week. It is advisable to begin on even a smaller amount than one ounce to each fowl on the start and gradually increasing to the maximum amount.

Floors and Rats—If the poultry house is in such condition as to allow rats to run under the floor, the farmer may as well give up the poultry business, writes P. H. Jacobs. They are worse than any disease the fowls may have. When the house is built it is very easy to put wire netting, such as is used for the small chicks, under the floors. If you have not done this, another easy way to keep out rats is to put in a cement floor. It may cost a little more than fixing up the wooden floor, but it is safe against rats, and a wooden floor is not. If wire mesh is put in with the cement when the floor is laid it will be all the better.

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The Brook.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

'Twas a dancing gleam on a sparkling stream,
By the fields where the daisies grew,
And it sped along like a lovely song
'Neath the hovering skies of blue;
'Twas the glittering of light of the big sun bright.
On the rivulet on its way,
And the merry song was full and strong
Through all the summer day.

O! sparkling stream like a sylvan dream
'Neath the oaks and the somber pines,
If the sparkle dies where the trees arise,
A lovelier song entwines
Like a dream of the vast, the deep, the pure,

Like an anthem from far away.
And stir the soul from the forest shades
Till the close of the autumn day.

Flow on, O! rivulet, and seek
The bosom of the sea;
Through bright and dark, through dark and bright,
Our hearts are still with thee.
May we, as pure, as joyously,
Glide to the ocean above,
Until at the end of life
We blend with heaven and love.

The Egg Crop.

Russia is the largest seller of eggs in the world, says New York Sun. She sells to foreign countries 150,000,000 dozen eggs nearly every year. In 1896 she sent abroad 1,475,000,000 eggs; in 1897, 1,737,000,000 and in 1898, 1,831,000,000. Her sales are all the time increasing.

China is supposed to be the largest producer of eggs in the world. There is no such thing as statistics of poultry products in China, but there are over 400,000,000 persons in that empire who are very fond of eggs; it takes a good many eggs to supply them. The humblest farm hut has hens in plenty, and they do their best to supply the demand. There is little doubt that China takes the cake as an egg producer. Her entire supply is usually consumed at home, though she sometimes manages to spare a few for Japanese consumption.

Great Britain is the largest buyer of foreign eggs in the world. No English breakfast table is complete without eggs as a complement to its toast and marmalade. Great Britain buys every year an average of 1,500,000,000 eggs from about twenty countries, and this is only 40 per cent of the consumption. British hens manage to produce three-fifths of the eggs that the home market demands. In 1901 Russia sold to England 539,053,000 eggs, and the next largest sellers were Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Egypt and Morocco. Great Britain spent \$26,745,194 in the purchase of eggs in 1901.

Our entire export of eggs in 1902 was only 2,717,990 dozen, valued at \$528,679, which cuts a small figure in comparison with Russia's total. But our hens are very industrious, and it is only the enormous home demand that keeps our exports at such a low figure.

Eggs are at their best twelve hours after being laid, but during that time they should not be allowed to remain in the nest, but should be kept in the refrigerator, or in a cool cellar. Eggs from which the animal heat has not escaped are totally unfit for food, and should never be eaten. They should be gathered at noon and again in the evening, and at once put in a cool place for use the next day. Eggs absorb the impurities and odors of the surroundings, therefore it is important that they be kept where the temperature is even and where there is no foul air or odors to be absorbed.

A can of kerosene will so distinctly flavor eggs which are near by that they soon become unfit for use. Onions will also destroy their flavor, consequently one can see the importance of handling eggs carefully. A great many people discontinue the use of eggs during the summer month, because they find it almost impossible to get any that are strictly fresh. Even those that are newly laid have been so carelessly handled that they are no longer in condition to eat.

The best way to give lime to our fowls is in the form of bones, either fresh or finely broken or burned and in ash. Then the lime will be digested easily and supply the needs of the fowls healthfully. As all animals that feed on vegetable food need salt to refresh the gastric fluid and restore the wastes of the body, this is the best and most safely given in small quantities with the food every day. Salt in excess is a most acrid poison.

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HOUSEKEEPER MAGAZINE,
VICKY'S FAMILY MAGAZINE,
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

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See other liberal offers on another page.

Notes from Green's Fruit Farm.

Among the best peaches we had this year may be counted Triumph that were produced on old trees that were dehorned a year ago last spring. While the poorest, no goods, as we termed them, were Triumph grown on trees of same age in same rows that had not been cut back. Crosby grows on cut back trees very large, averaging as large again as the best of these grown in the general way. We cut back, (that is dehorned), more or less every year and begin to think that nothing pays better. Trees that run to ill shape, or look seedy are served this way with surprising results.

As a whole plums were not a very profitable crop with us, but still we sold lots of fruit and at no loss. The Early Japans proved the most profitable as they were on the market before the glut came. The prunes, as is the case every season, brought the best prices. Thanksgiving prunes were at their best about October 1st at the home of the originator. It is of superior quality, large, productive and keeps a long time. Two year trees here produced some fruit. Red June, our early variety, failed to produce fruit, but the Abundance, the next earliest, cropped finely. Wickson gave us some fruit which we picked October 3d. Copper is the latest variety on our grounds.

Red currants were a remarkably profitable crop this season. In many parts of the country it would appear that the crop was a failure, owing to the spring frosts. From a patch of Red Cross of 14 rows, 480 feet in length, we picked 5,500 quarts, these selling for \$500.00. Not having time to peddle these we sold mainly through a reliable commission house and netted over and above all commission, expressage, picking, etc., \$216.75. The Red Cross is a sure crop of large fruit every season.

The strawberry crop was not disappointing the past season. No destructive frosts bothered and the weather during the picking season was just right. We picked 15,260 quarts and sold every quart without shipping a crate to be sold on commission. These sold for \$1,240.94. But this called for some exertion, the use of the telephone, and some earlier and later meals than usual for man and beast.—E. H. B.

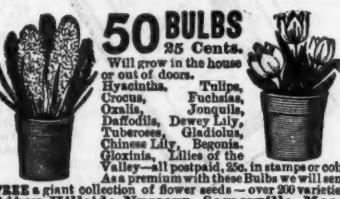
Professor Bailey's idea was that children should be taught things, not books; that they should begin with the objects that they know and partially understand, and proceed later to those which they have not seen. He said that when he studied geography he began with the universe; they studied the solar system, after that the whole earth, and piece by piece got down to the country and state to which he himself lived. He thought this was taking up the subject wrong end to. The subjects which should enter into a school or college curriculum should be those in which the people had some natural interest. "Greek and Latin are no more divine than cabbages and potatoes." He insisted very strongly that cabbages and potatoes, when put into good pedagogic form, were quite as good materials for all purposes of instruction as Latin roots or Greek literature.

Males that were used this year can often be purchased for \$2 or \$3, though they are really worth \$10.

Do not make the mistake of buying too many to begin with. A dozen females and one male will be enough for a start, and with these one can learn the many little things which he must know before he is a successful poultryman.

Begin this year, but do not expect an outlay of \$50 to net you several hundred. Six per cent. is considered a good-paying investment. Be satisfied if your hens do that well.

The drumming of the grouse and the "Bob-white" of the quail are mere incidents to the wood-life, though the charm of quest is always a strong factor in the human equation. Nine hunters in ten are honest in allowing that it is the chase and not the quarry that draws them away from cities and men at autumn tide and that has excited them for weeks ahead of the starting time. The call of the woods is well nigh irresistible and woe to the man who finds himself unable to respond to its invitation.



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As a premium with these Bulbs we will send
FREE a giant collection of flower seeds—over 200 varieties.
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Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney, Liver, and Bladder Remedy, Swamp-Root Will do for YOU, Every Reader of Green's Fruit Grower May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Swamp-Root Entirely Cured Me.

GENTLEMEN:—I know you do not need this from me as you are daily receiving hundreds of testimonials. However, I want to say that I think you have the greatest remedy on earth for kidney, bladder, and liver trouble. I had been troubled for years, was operated on several times and spent a large amount of money and received no benefit whatever. I suffered everything and it was necessary for me to get up as many as twenty times during the night. I gave Swamp-Root a thorough trial and it completely cured me.

J. W. ARMANTRAUT,
Greenpoint, Ind.

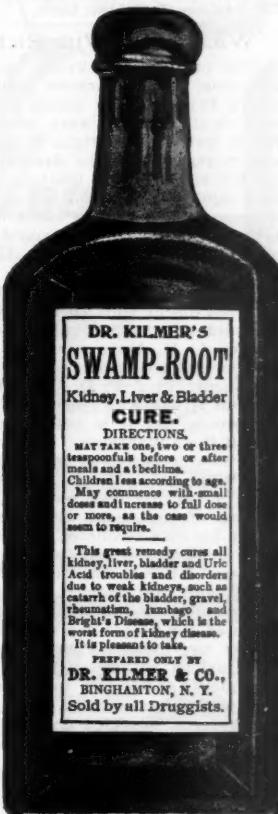
Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless, and irritable, makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a yellow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine or rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most

SPECIAL NOTICE—No matter how many doctors you have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself, and to your family, to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its staunchest friends to-day are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and One Dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

WHEN WILL WOMEN

generally, recognize the opportunities offered by the great and constantly increasing poultry industry? They are peculiarly adapted to successful work in this field, and it would astonish many of them were they to realize the generous profits secured from a properly kept flock of hens.

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with its common-sense teachings, has placed many a woman beyond the vexations of a limited income. It is entirely devoted to the best methods of keeping poultry to obtain greatest returns. Every subject is handled with profits—larger profits—as the goal. Always interestingly illustrated. Your money cheerfully refunded if not satisfied. Published 1st and 15th of every month. Price \$1.00 per year; six months 50 cents. Send a postal now for free sample copy.

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THIS LITTLE BOOK, under paper cover, gives the experience of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower in beginning and succeeding at fruit culture on a fertile but run down farm, after having spent fifteen years behind a bank counter in a large city. Those who are about to begin fruit growing will get many suggestive hints and words of encouragement by reading this book, containing sixty-four pages, well illustrated. We will mail this book, postpaid, for twenty-five cents, or will send it as a premium to all who send fifty cents for Green's Fruit Grower one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.

The Light of Conscience.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Martha Shepard Lippincott.

Do the right and fear no thought
That another may express,
Whom your conscience has not taught
And your life may never bless.
Do what conscience says is right,
Then life's safest rule is yours;
And you follow in the light
That forever endures.

Men will differ and may change,
Thus if you would seek to please
You may often think it strange
That you find no path of ease;
For no matter what you do,
Some will think it is not right;
So to your own soul be true,
Then follow God's own light.

What to Do With Riches.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—I think most of the answers published in Green's Fruit Grower telling what they would do if very rich were wrong. Mrs. Green's would be all right in paying off those mortgages, of the deserving poor, provided she held the mortgages so the owner could not go and give another mortgage which, in nine cases in ten he might be sure to do, and would soon be worse off than before, as he could then look for some one to pay off another mortgage. If Mrs. Green held the mortgages, not discharging them from record, she would only use her capital to a good purpose. I. H. Hale would only force his pain and posies on people that don't want them. Prof. F. D. Losey has high ideas but if you will reflect you will see he is wrong, for it is not the rich who have all the advantages. He would give that which unbestowed makes our best men. What made Mr. C. A. Green what he is? I say it was poverty, or the breaking of that bank that threw him back on his own resources and compelled him to develop the man within. In fact I believe labor is the only cure for poverty, and that charity, as a rule, encourages idleness and bad habits. Three-fourths of our people don't know how to properly use money. They buy useless and injurious things such as tobacco and liquors, and drugs to be taken for imaginary diseases, and thus poison their systems, breaking down both body and mind.

If I had riches enough and it could be done I would have all drugs and liquors burned. As the world is I see no way for the rich but to use their means to create labor, making new industries, conducting business so that every person may have good pay for his labor, so that those who have not brain power to do otherwise may sell their labor and live in comfort. I believe a fortune given to the average man would be a misfortune, as he would soon spend or run through with it, and in so doing form bad habits so that he would be worse off in the end.—D. M. Dickerson, S. D.

Fall plowing in October usually gives better results than when left until later in the season, and we wish that we could persuade every one of our readers to plow all the land they have had in cultivation this year, and sow it with rye early enough to have it make a good growth this fall, says American Cultivator. Then it would not wash from the surface, and all the fertility in it would be taken up and held by the rye. Then if the rye should be plowed under next spring, that fertility, and we believe a little more, would go to feed the crops that would be grown there next year. And those who have tried this plan say that potatoes grown upon land were rye has been plowed in are less liable to scab than if put on land that has been barren or in grass during the winter. A later plowing just before the ground freezes is thought by some to help destroy the pupa of injurious insects that might winter there, but we never saw any very good results from such late plowing, and prefer the early fall plowing, sowing of rye, and plowing again in the spring. There may be other crops that will add more fertility to the land than rye, but they cost more for seed, and are not as sure to make a good growth in the spring as is the rye.

Mr. Sophtly—I saw you in the restaurant where I took lunch to-day.

Miss Bewtie—Nonsense! I haven't been in a restaurant for weeks.

Mr. Sophtly—O! but you were there all right, and they had you on the bill of fare in big type—"peaches and cream."

I think orcharding the best part of farming, and the crop should be more closely attended to.—N. Harding, New Sharon, Me.

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Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.



The above photo-engraving represents peach picking along the line of the Michigan Central Railroad. Peaches are among the most tempting of all fruits. It is seldom that there is a glut of peaches in any part of the country, since every person who can afford the luxury eats peaches and many families can them. And yet there would be a surplus of peaches, and many other kinds of fruit were it not for the great canning houses located in various parts of this country which furnish a market for a large portion of all our fruits, except the apple, but more particularly of the small fruits.

J. H. Hale says plant the trees as closely as they will stand to fruit well, say 10 by 10 feet, then take out a part, later another part, till the trees stand 40 by 40. This means four times as many apples at the start, then twice as many. So with peaches. I believe in close planting, but many planters have not the sand to take out the superfluous trees when the time comes. I have some plum trees set with peaches, 9 by 9 feet, which will bear well next season.

Prepare the land thoroughly, stir it all through the season, and use cover crops, if nothing more than weeds and grass. Don't plant other crops; let the orchard have the first and best. The advocacy of orchards in sod is doing harm. On the Bidwell farm in the Sacramento valley, Cal., worked with gang plows, the yield of wheat is fifteen bushels an acre. Near by a woman farmer works her land more thoroughly with the best tools, and gets 34 bushels. She does not know enough to vote, but she knows how to handle the land. Prune for shape and a low head. For vigorous growth, prune when trees are dormant; for less vigor, prune in summer. When heavy growth has ceased, cut out the strong leaders, and the small branches will develop fruit buds. Don't shorten it, but cut out entirely. Then keep up vitality by culture and fertilizing. Intelligent treatment is most important. In spraying never use Bordeaux mixture after the buds have swollen. Spray thoroughly before; later, pick and burn all rotted fruit. Thinning the fruit is not only important for the immediate crop, but tends to create the habit of annual bearing. Thinning costs less than the barreling and marketing of surplus fruit at low prices.

Shipments by fruit producers of Western New York have become of such importance that the New York Central is just now running a fruit train express from Syracuse to New York city in even less time than is made by the fastest passenger train in the world, says American Agriculturist. An extra price is charged fruit growers for this rapid transit, but while the service is put on as a matter of profit to the railroad, it is a commendable instance of an effort by great railroad to accommodate the special interests of the farmers in its territory. It is an example that other railroads could imitate to their own advantage and to the great convenience and welfare of Western producers.

NAMING THE BABY
They thought of Marcella, Estella and Bella; Considered Cecelia, Jeannette and Elline, Alicia, Adela, Annette, Arabella, And Ethel and Eunice, Hortense and Irene.

One liked Theodora, another Leonora; Some argued for Edith and some for Elaine, For Madeline, Adeline, Lily and Lora; And then, after all, they decided on Jane.

Suppose one should hold a crystal of radium in his hand with his face turned to the east. Suppose that one of the electrons were a leaden bullet circling the earth to its starting point. He would be shot in the back from the westward five times before he could fall to the ground, so rapid is the movement of the electrons.

Yes, Green's Fruit Grower will take two-cent or one-cent postage stamps in payment for subscription. Send them on without delay. You will do us a great favor by renewing your subscription now. Don't send checks for less than \$2.00.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured.

Harvard University Acting as Judges.

Irvine K. Mott, M. D., of Cincinnati, O., demonstrated before the editorial board of the Evening Post, one of the leading daily papers of Cincinnati, the power of his

remedy to cure the worst forms of kidney diseases. Later a public test was instituted under the auspices of the Post, and five Cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes were selected by them and placed under Dr. Mott's care. In three months' time all were pronounced cured. Harvard University having been chosen by the board to make examination of the

cases before and after the treatment.

Any one desiring to read the details of this public test can obtain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott for them.

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 51 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Quinces with Molasses ("Grandmother's Way")—Pare and halve the quinces, removing the cores. Boil the parings in new cider until tender, and strain the cider. For five pounds of quinces take a quart of nice molasses, a pound of brown sugar, and the cider in which the parings have been boiled. Add the whites of two eggs, boil, remove from the fire and skim. Continue to boil and skim until clear, then take off the fire. When cool put in the quinces and boil them until tender. If there is not syrup enough to more than cover them, add more cider. Orange-peel, or a few slips of nice green ginger boiled in the syrup, gives them a good flavor.

Thousands of dollars have been lost by farmers this year on account of the lack of help and the incompetent nature of some of the labor.—C. W. J. Candem, Ont.

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Knowing just when to sell or when to buy means dollars to the farmer. It is a lever that can be made to count in profit in many ways and the telephone is the greatest means to this end. With a

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you are in a position to know the market prices from day to day, hour to hour. They're not a luxury—cost is trifling—they're necessary to successful farming. Send five 2c stamps for 128-page telephone book. Our book F-23, "Telephone Facts for Farmers," is free.

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Rochester, N. Y.

Good Cheer Department.

The Callers.

Here comes Worry,
Black old hag!
Haunting eyes an'
Feet that drag.
Close the door an'
Hush your din;
Jus' pretend that
We're not in.

Here comes Misery,
How she creeps!
Never rests an'
Never sleeps!
Close the door an'
Hush your din;
Jus' pretend that
We're not in.

Here comes Laughter,
Full of grace!
Springy step an'
Merry face;
Why he allus
Makes us grin!
Here's the place, sir,
Step right in!

—New York Sun.

Good Cheer Needful to the Afflicted.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Olive Branch.

A busy, sympathetic woman who had herself passed through many afflictions and sorrows had formed the habit of always looking about to make life pleasant for others, and thus had buried her own troubles deep in her heart. The memory of them only served to teach her a way to reach the heart of other sorrowing ones.

At one time she was called to the death-bed of an only and beloved brother. He had been the youngest and a pet in her father's family and the tie was very strong. As he lay racked with pain and life surely ebbing away, the agony of parting seemed more than she could bear. His had been a life of toil. At one time he was a soldier in the Civil war, afterward a diligent worker. He had earned a home and many comforts. It seemed as though he could not be spared. A wife and family of five children, two boys and three younger girls, were looking to him for guidance. He looked wistfully at the group as they were gathered around his death bed. Taking the hand of his wife he entreated her to be brave and firm, to fill his place in bringing up the family, knowing that in so doing, she was honoring his memory, to put aside her own grief and live for their children. Then reaching for the hand of his sister he said, "You will encourage and help her." The sister faithfully promised, standing by the bedside and comforting the little ones as best she could.

All earthly cares seemed to pass away with his shortening breath and the words "Glory, Glory" were heard as the spirit passed to eternity, and a look of peace came over his countenance. It was a solemn hour. As the truth that they were being parted forever on earth came to the wife she broke forth in frantic lamentations, and could not be comforted, saying, "It was wrong, it was cruel." She could not take up the burden of life without her husband's presence. Three years of this unreconciled grief passed. She was always dressed in the deepest crepe, neglecting the children, neglecting the necessary household tasks, always absorbed in her own selfish sorrow. As a natural result, the boys grew careless, the girls wild and uncouth. The sister gave all the attention she could spare from her own family, pleaded with the wife, and encouraged the children, but all to little purpose. At last the sister became thoroughly aroused and going to the beloved home, where was found signs of neglect everywhere, she laid bare the plain facts before the widowed mother, and told her it was only a selfish grief that was wearing her life out and robbing the children of their natural mother. In allowing everything to go at loose ends, she was neither showing respect to the memory of her husband or love for his children. The mother was at first shocked, then became angry and so the sister left her.

The lesson, though severe, was not lost. More care was given. The girl seemed to have a mother; the boys had formed bad habits and were never reclaimed. The mother's life-long regret is that this lesson did not come sooner. She came to realize that when once the earthly ties that bind us to loved ones are given up, and we become reconciled to separation here, there follows a sweet peace, and we can enjoy the spirit presence and communion with the departed, knowing that there comes a time when we shall meet face to face. O! blessed reunion. Oh! blessed hope of immortality.

Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy.

The Felicity of Meditation.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

I once heard a worn out mother say: "I am never idle a moment. If I sit down for a few minutes I always have some needle work ready to pick up. I never have an hour to call my own. It is toll, toll from morning till night. No, I never have a minute. I frequently wish, however, that the time will soon come when I can rest. But I must not rest yet; no not till everything is done."

I said to a friend who also heard this remark, how very wrong. She will rest in her grave sure enough in a few years if she continues to adhere to the idea that to sit quietly meditating for a little while is a waste of time. The strength one gains in a few moments of quiet meditation more than compensates for any loss of time or labor, and not only adds to the mental capacity, but to the recuperation of physical forces for renewed effort. Enlarging the conceptions of life, calming the mind, forming mental habits or even throwing one's whole mind into the admiration of a beautiful landscape, dismissing all care for a time, will produce an effect on one's life which is elevating and profitable, and should not be considered a waste of time. Is it not better for a mother to form the habit of resting as well as of toiling, and last several years longer, than to worry herself to death and leave her children dependent on the mercies of a cruel world?—Sadie Williams Fenton.

Sunshine.—But few people appreciate the value of sunshine as a promoter of health and strength. Readers of Green's Fruit Grower have learned that plants, trees, shrubs and grass will not thrive even in partial shade. We place our houseplants in the sunny south or east window. We notice if a potato is left in the cellar, when it begins to grow it will struggle to get its branches into the light, and when light does reach the plant its leaves are pale and feeble. One reason why men are stronger than women is that their occupation takes them more often out into the sunshine and fresh air. The inhabitants of the far north, the arctic regions, are of feeble intellect and small of stature. They get but a small amount of sunshine during the year. Farmers and fruit growers should be thankful that they can work in the sunshine.

What a superior chance a man has in this world over a woman, says the "Democrat and Chronicle." In the mere matter of physical attractions his inclinations are as far ahead of hers as the man who heads the procession in the circus parade is ahead of the little boy who tags behind.

At the theater the other evening I cast my eye over the audience and saw no less than twenty bald-headed men. They were composed and even cheerful under an infliction that would have ostracized a woman. Imagine a man taking a bald-headed woman to see "Romeo and Juliet." Try to think of a girl with white eyelashes and almost no hair being in eager demand for parties and dinners. There never was a man so homely, so halt, so deficient in brain or beauty, that he could not get a wife if he wished, but the woman candidate for matrimony must be graceful, pretty and sweet. The chances seem mighty uneven. What are you going to do about it?

Mental images themselves constitute the motive, the springs of action, for all we do.

Moral action in child life is more a matter of imitation than intellect.

Girls show less interest in material things than boys and admire the aesthetic more.

Rapid readers do their work better, as well as in less time, and retain more of substance of what is read than slow readers.

Blushing comes from shyness and fear; is unnatural and morbid, and is greater in women than in men.

Those who have endured the most hardship in life are usually the least sensitive to pain.

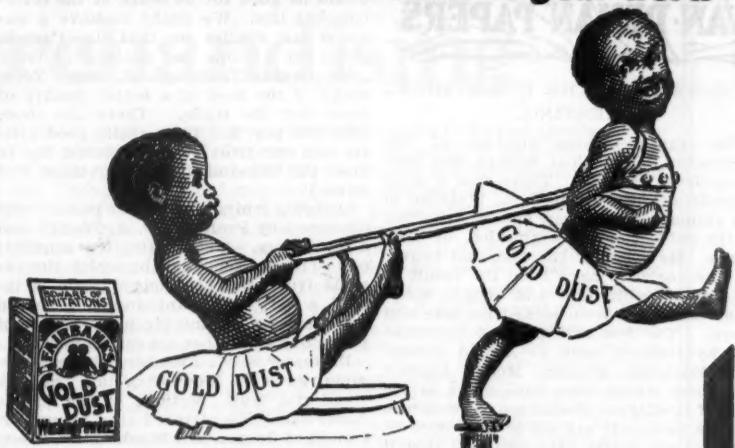
Dull children are the most unruly, and unruly children are the dullest.

I see beginnings in man, no end; wrestling, not achievement; unfolding, not maturity. Still he sighs for light, more light. Upon the borders of the grave he stands, and stretches out his hands to infinity and eternity for light, for progress, for new fields resplendent with everlasting light and glory.—Orville Dewey.

There's a saying that a man who can live quite happily alone must be one of two things—an angel or a demon.—Eden Philpott.

Dig channels for the stream of Love,
Where they may broadly run;
And Love has overflowing streams
To fill them every one.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



SCRUBBING FLOORS

is play for The Gold Dust Twins.

GOLD DUST

cleans more thoroughly and quickly than soap or any other cleanser. Makes floors bright and hearts light.

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST

Made by THE H. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft



WE GUARANTEE OUR TERMS

represented and perfectly satisfactory in every way and the biggest bargain in stove. CUT THIS "AD" OUT tells you how to order. Don't buy a stove of any kind until you get our catalogues and see our liberal terms, and the lowest prices ever made. Write now. MARVIN SMITH CO., CHICAGO.

FREE! "A YARD OF CHICKS" FREE!



The Cute Chicks in our beautifully colored lithograph are so accurately drawn and truthfully painted by the noted animal artist Ben Austrian, that you can almost see the running contest for a nap at the captive butterfly. The subject "A YARD OF CHICKS" is to old and young. This picture itself is a copy of a well worth a prominent place in every home. It is one yard long, on finest heavy paper; 12 colors, making it true to nature. Over 100,000 already sold.

MORE STILL All accepting this offer will also receive our beautiful illustrated Premium List, containing over 200 useful articles and some of the most remarkable offers ever made.

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Address, mentioning this paper, FARM AND HOME, Chicago, Ill., or Springfield, Mass.

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10 Furnace St., Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR.

I can hold my hand over my chimney. No waste heat, I use a

ROCHESTER RADIATOR.

Get all the heat you pay for. You really get coal at half price for at least ten years; with it, you make one stove or furnace do the work of two.

Fully Guaranteed. Write for booklet on heating houses.

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ROCHESTER RADIATOR.

SAVE 1/2 YOUR FUEL

A Tea Kettle boils quicker on my chimney. Easy

ROCHESTER RADIATOR.

Get all the heat you pay for. You really get coal at half price for at least ten years; with it, you make one stove or furnace do the work of two.

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VAN DEMAN PAPERS

ECHOES FROM THE POMOLOGICAL MEETING.

The regular biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society was held recently at Boston. There was a good attendance. President C. L. Watrous in his annual address drew special attention to the subject of the origination of new fruits. He spoke of the fact that nearly all our varieties have been the result of accidental pollination and chance seedlings that have been picked up here and there. The few skillful and painstaking hybridizers, such as Arnold, Campbell, Burbank, Munson, Moore, Loudon and some others have done much in the way of intelligent production of seedlings, but we have only started in the improvement of our fruits. He also said that it is clearly the right of originators of new fruits to be protected in their control. Nothing short of an act of congress will give the needed relief, and we should all strive toward this end. Agitating the question will do good, for it will only come in that way.

Mr. C. L. Marlatt, Assistant Entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, gave an instructive talk on his trip to Japan and China not long since, hunting for the home of the insect that we call San Jose scale, (and which he says should be called Asiatic scale,) and its natural enemies there. He found both, and it is quite certain that this pest has long existed in northern China, and that a small ladybird beetle has kept it practically in subjection. This enemy of the scale he got and sent home and since he came back it has been propagated from a very small number to many thousands. A few have been sent to different parts of the country and in every case where this particular species of scale, which is its almost exclusive food, was present it has flourished and endured the winter, both North and South. It may be that in this little friend we may find the solution of our troubles with the Asiatic scale.

Mr. J. Horace McFarland, of Pennsylvania, addressed the meeting about the beauty of fruit trees on a small place as lawn trees, as well as their usefulness in bearing fruit. He referred to the graceful shape of a cherry tree, its shower of bloom in springtime and the rich colors of the ripe fruit, to say nothing of its value when gathered. What is more handsome or gives a better shade than a well grown apple tree? He thought currant and raspberry bushes and many other such things make good hedges and screens, at the same time furnishing plenty of fresh fruit. Doubtless there is a beautiful side to the fruit bearing trees and plants in addition to their utility.

"The Relation of Cold Storage to Commercial Orcharding" was treated by a paper on the subject by Mr. G. Harold Powell, of Washington, D. C. He said that is an indisputable fact now well established that apples, pears and peaches keep much better when well colored than when more immature. Wrapping with plain white paper has been found to pay well. It is the consumer that finally pays the bill and not the grower, shipper or dealer. The fruit in smaller packages has brought the better prices. Fruit should be rushed from the trees to the storage room, for a little delay on the way often makes a great difference in its keeping ability. The proper temperature has been found to be 32 degrees below zero. The ability to hold back fruit during gluts of the market is one of the very important points in favor of storage, to the grower, dealer and consumer. We have only begun to realize the benefits of cold storage.

"Fruit Inspection and the Export Trade" was treated by Mr. W. A. McKinnon, of Ontario. They have in Canada a law called the "Fruit Marks Act" that makes it the duty of properly chosen officers to inspect the packages put up for the foreign trade and with power to withhold from shipment any that does not contain such fruit as the outside marks indicate. This has proved a wholesome check on those who are disposed to be dishonest in packing. The liability of the inspectors doing what might be feared, even if it is not done, has within the two or more years the law has been in force made a material difference for the better in the prices obtained by all the shippers. The Canadian fruit is getting a better reputation

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or with neuralgia, will send their address to him at 304-17 Winthrop building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

abroad. What is good for the Canadians would be good for us south of the international line. We ought to have a national law similar to that in Canada about the grading and packing of fruit.

Mr. George T. Powell, of New York, spoke of the need of a better quality of fruits for the trade. There are those who will pay well for a really good article and our fruit growers should try to meet this demand. It will pay them well to do it.

"Judging fruits by scales of points" was discussed by Professor F. A. Waugh and a few others. A committee was appointed to prepare schedules by which the various fruits may be judged. His is indeed a very important and long-needed provision for the intelligent awarding of premiums and other tokens of merit.

Professor S. W. Fletcher, of West Virginia, gave an interesting talk of the wonderful fruit sections of the Pacific Northwest. He pictured the prune orchards of Oregon and Washington, where the highest grades of dried prunes in America are grown and packed. Also the apple orchards of the famous Hood River region, Yakin Valley, the Palouse country and many other places. He told of the enormous berry bushes and the crops of fruit grown on them, and much more of the same character. That region is destined to be more and more important as a fruit producing country. The two evening sessions were devoted to short talks and papers, not to exceed five and ten minutes, on various topics, the most of which were to the point and very helpful. But there was almost no time given to the asking and answering of questions and discussions, and many timid and yet able members who were not heard from. Besides, there were a few rather coarse and rude if not profane and irrelevant jokes and stories told that might better have been omitted. They were very unbecoming to the dignity of the meeting, to say the least, in my opinion. Yet there was plenty that was good, of which there is not room here to make mention.

The president-elect is J. H. Hall, of Connecticut; vice-president, C. W. Garfield, of Michigan; secretary, John Craig, of Ithaca, N. Y.; treasurer, L. R. Taft, of Michigan, and a full set of state and provincial vice-presidents. The time and place of the next meeting was left with the executive committee, but it may be that there will be a special meeting called next fall at the St. Louis Exposition, prior to the regular biennial meeting two years hence.

H. C. Van Deman.

Even schoolma'ms are human. They have been known to love.

About the time a man goes into politics his wife starts keeping boarders.

Some men are so busy regulating the government they ain't got any time to do chores.

It's wrong to make a man do a woman's work, such as splitting wood.

A woman, if she's any good, don't fall in love with a quitter.

A political worker transacts more business and takes home less money than any other kind of laborer.

There are two kinds of cigars—campaign cigars and those you smoke.

A woman hates to come right out and say yes.

He says he's my friend, and yet he wants to land me in congress.

A candidate's job is to lay low and follow instructions.

The man who sits under a shade tree and talks politics always wants to protect American labor.

Every candidate believes in high-priced wages for the workingman and low prices for the consumer.

Every man needs about two women to look after him.

All's fair in love, war and politics.

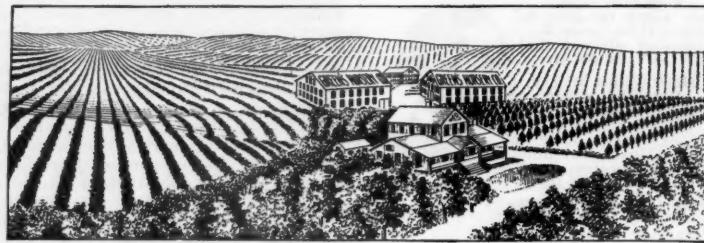
The day after election people don't ask, "Did you make a clean and dignified contest?" The only question is, "Did you win?"

Action of Soap.—The cleansing power of soap is thought by H. W. Hillyer to be largely or entirely explained by the power which it has of emulsifying oily substances; of melting and penetrating into oil textures; and of lubricating texture and impurities so that they may be removed easily. He believes these properties may be explained by the low cohesion of the soap solutions and their strong attraction, adhesion or affinities to oily matter, which together cause the low surface tension between soap solution and oil.

Sorrow rusts the chain that binds us to earth and sets the soul free. Eyes filled with tears are more than those filled with laughter. With good fortune only our wings take a dip downward, but with bereavement one learns to soar. The grave grows eloquent of immortality and the muffled heart dreams of reunion.—George Hepworth.

Green's Fall Catalogue

READY TO MAIL SEPT. 1st.



VIEW OF GREEN'S NURSERY CO. FARMS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

We grow the best trees, true to name. Save half your money by buying from us direct, instead of agents.

FALL is the best time to plant

APPLE, SOUR CHERRY, AND PEAR TREES Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries.



For Sale 100,000 Apple Trees, 60 Varieties

SAVE \$100 to \$200 IN BUYING TREES OF US FOR YOUR

ORCHARD.—We grow the trees and sell them ourselves. They go direct from our nursery to your home. We do not employ any agents or salesmen. When you buy Green's trees you pay the actual cost of growing and our small profit. This profit is small because we sell millions of trees yearly. A tree agent may only sell 100 trees where we sell carloads, and he must charge extravagant prices to meet his expenses. Then he has to buy his trees, whereas we grow our trees, thus we know our trees to be true to name.

New Thanksgiving Prune Tree FREE.

One two-year-old, 4 to 5 foot tree of this prune will be given free with each order of \$5.00 or more, made up from our catalogue, at prices given therein. But your order must be here by October 15th, or sooner. We have no very large trees of this prune to sell this year.

Pot-Grown Strawberry Plants

are much superior to the ordinary ground layers usually sold, as there is

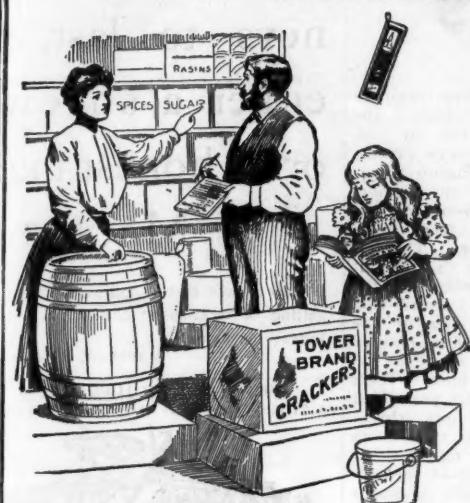
no loss of fine roots in taking them up, and they can be shipped safely to distant parts of the United States and Canada and be transplanted at any season, and it scarcely checks their growth. Plant without removing the paper from ball of earth except to tear off enough to expose the foliage and crown of plant.

Seven most valuable varieties: Corsican, Jessie, Glen Mary, Brandywine, Clyde, Senator Dunlap, and Sample.

We issue two illustrated catalogues, one of Fruit Trees and Plants, and one of Ornamental Plants, Vines, and Trees, either one or both of which are sent free on application.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Modern Merchandising



Laying in Supplies: Living from hand to mouth is one way of living, but why not get your supplies on a wholesale basis and avoid the petty annoyances of retail buying, to say nothing of making four dollars go as far as five dollars used to. That's the grocery list you see hanging on the wall. Supplied with loops to hang up with. A postal will bring it. Nothing like groceries for a foundation for a 100-lb. freight shipment.

Have you ever stopped to think about the question of getting your household supplies to the best advantage? Are you perfectly satisfied with the way things are running—with the prices you pay, the quality of the goods, the range of selection and the general question of making both ends meet? Perhaps you buy your supplies from the cross-roads store, just because your grandfather did. Perhaps you are tied up to the general store because you can trade in your butter and eggs at a low price and take it out in trade at a high price. Possibly you have never thought about it one way or the other. It is time to think. You have got to live and support your family. Your income is limited to so many dollars per year, and you have got to figure out the expense account so that things will come out right at the end of the year. If you can make both ends meet nicely and lay aside a tidy sum for a rainy day, you are only doing what every head of a family should endeavor to do, and if you don't do it you are simply inviting misery for the next time the crop fails. If a dollar looks as big to you as we think it does, we want you to think over this question of modern merchandising and see just what it means. It means different things to different people. To some it means buying everything on credit, then mortgaging the farm when settlement day comes around. Others think cheap goods the pathway to economy—the cheap, worthless trash that is advertised so brazenly at "the lowest price on earth." Many people send off to the city and get a jack knife at a 25 cent saving, and then fall back into the old rut in buying the balance of their supplies. Our idea of modern merchandising is to supply all your wants—everything you eat, wear or use—for yourself, your family and the hired man, at an average saving of 15 to 40 per cent, which means that if your yearly purchases amount to \$200, you can save something like \$50; or \$100 if it costs you \$400 a year to live. Are you so well off that \$100, or even \$50 does not interest you? Then again, consider the advantages. Absolutely reliable merchandise of the very best quality, and an unlimited range of selection. New goods. Prompt service. Prices that spell economy, and the certain knowledge that absolute satisfaction is the keynote to every transaction. To make trading with us possible, we issue a catalogue of 1128 pages, in which almost everything imaginable, including Vehicles and Farm Implements, is illustrated, described and priced. This catalogue can be absolutely depended upon and enables you to select your entire bill of merchandise without hurry or confusion and with the certainty that everything will be found exactly as described or you need not keep it. We ask you to get out of your present rut and give our methods a trial. We satisfy others and will satisfy you. There never was a better time than right now to begin, for we have just issued a new catalogue full of the things you will need to see you through this winter, and you can make no better investment than to fill out this coupon and send it to us now while the subject is in your mind. We ask 15 cents, merely as an evidence of good faith on your part.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Michigan Avenue, Madison and Washington Streets, Chicago
Thousands of readers of this paper noticed our advertisement last month and sent in their application for our Catalogue No. 72. A new edition is just off the press. Requests will be filled in order of their receipt. Do not delay.

87

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

Enclosed find 15 cents for partial postage on Catalogue No. 72, as advertised in Green's Fruit Grower.

Name. _____
(Be sure to write very plainly)

Postoffice. _____

Route No. _____ County _____ State _____

I Will Go Out.

I will go out into cool woodland places,
Among old forest trees
That have heard many pray'rs, seen many
faces
Of men, and meet the breeze
And sun and rain, and dwell awhile with
these.

There are calm spirits in the trees and
mountains,
To those with eyes to see
The old wood gods live yet; forests and
fountains
Yield them security.
If I stay silent they will speak with me.
Perfumed with pray'rs I shall espouse them
stealing
Across the dim-lit lawn
Ere evening's torch be raised, or when re-
vealing
Another day newborn
The wind talks with the mountains in the
dawn.

I will go out into cool woodland places
With open heart and ears,
And be a child again, running swift races
With backward reaching years,
And laugh again and know God's gift of
tears.

—H. B. Babcock in the London Outlook.

In the Earth.—We have found, among other things, that an earthquake in Japan is able to register itself in England. This actually happened in the case of the disaster in North Japan four or five years ago, when 30,000 people lost their lives. A tremor of this kind could not pass unless the earth had a rigidity approaching that of steel, and observations of tides, and the attractions exercised upon us by sun and moon, have made it pretty certain that our world is just about as hard and solid as so much steel.

This does away with the liquid interior theory, and makes it fairly certain that the earth is solid all through, with perhaps occasional accumulations of fluid rock here and there in parts where for some reason or other, the pressure is not as great as it is in others.

It also upsets the old theory of volcanoes, and the modern idea with regard to these mountains of death and destruction is that water from the surface finds its way through cracks down into the heated rocky masses a few feet below the surface, and these, being suddenly turned into steam, cause an explosion, or series of explosions, like boiler-burstings on a gigantic scale.

Beguiling Fish.—Dutch fishermen make astonishing catches by means of a very simple expedient. They put a number of live worms and insects into bottle partly filled with water, which is then securely corked. The bottle is then dropped into the water and the fisherman sinks his line alongside. It appears that the wriggling contents of the bottle tempt the fish that they fall easy victims to the baited hook.

OUR CLUBBING OFFER WITH THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER.

NOTICE that 50 cents pays for the Tribune Farmer Weekly and Green's Fruit Grower for one year. This is a proposition that should not be overlooked by our readers. Remember that our offer is to send you the Tribune Farmer Weekly for 1 year and Green's Fruit Grower for 1 year, all for 50 cents.

One winter's day, when a snow storm was gathering, Hogg was much concerned about his flocks. He called his dog and explained all the matter to him, that he was going round one side of the moors himself to drive in the sheep, and that the dog was to go to the other way and collect. The dog understood perfectly. When late in the evening the shepherd returned with his part of the flock, the dog had not come back. Hour after hour passed, but still the dog did not appear. At last whining and scratching were heard at the door. Then it was found that the dog had come back with all its sheep safe, but also with a little puppy in its mouth, which it laid at its master's feet, and darted off through the snow to seek and bring another. The poor thing had littered in the snow, but would not on that account neglect one iota of its duty. It brought in its second puppy, laid it in its master's lap, looked up wistfully in his face, as if beseeching him to take care of it, and—died.

The automobile cannot take the place of the horse in the affection of its owner. One cannot pet an auto or hide carrots and apples in one's pockets for it to sniff out. Driving an automobile may be a more deadly amusement than driving a horse, but there is no humanity in it. You might as well pet a locomotive or a tea-kettle. Driving had been a great diversion of one of the English bishops before he was raised to the bench. He was sore put to it whether or not he must give it up when he assumed the mitre. Mrs. Grundy would surely open her eyes when she saw her revered spiritual guide handling the ribbons like a professional. So he compromised and drove his horses only when they were safely outside the little episcopal city, and called one of them Pride and the other Prejudice.

The height of our highest mountains has been measured to within an inch or two, and we have accurate information on the subject of the great depths of the sea. But we do not know with any certainty how deep is the atmospheric envelope of the earth. At one time twenty-seven miles was given as the limit. This was increased to forty, and soon even this estimate was extended to one hundred.

Our only means of measurement is by the meteors which spring into an incandescent blaze through friction when they strike our atmosphere. As man cannot live at a much greater height than five miles up, it may be that we shall never learn exactly how thick is the atmospheric ocean at the bottom of which we crawl about.—London "Answers."

John Wesley's mother gave him these rules to judge what pleasures were unlawful: Whatever weakens your reason, impairs the tenderness of your conscience, obscures your sense of God, or takes off the relish of spiritual things, that thing to you is sin.

Yacht racing is one form of sport that is never run into the ground.—Philadelphia Record.

Nut Culture.—Professor H. E. Van Deman is an authority on nuts and nut growing in the United States and is an enthusiast on this subject. He has made the subject a matter of long study and in his travels about the country has taken every opportunity to become thoroughly informed. He has recently organized a nut and fruit company of which he is president. Last spring he spent several months in the South, looking at lands and establishing a large pecan nursery in Mississippi preparatory to a grove of 1,000 acres. He, with several assistants, were engaged for nearly a month in planting nuts and in grafting small trees. During his work there a flood occurred and they were compelled to go about in boats to graft the young pecan trees. Great improvement has been made in the pecan during recent years. Its size has been doubled and its quality has been greatly improved. The pecan is a species of hickory; and it is not surpassed in quality by any other nut. There are large trees that produce ten bushels each year. The pecan is difficult to bud or graft. Grafted or budded trees cannot be bought for less than \$1 each. He recommends the following varieties of pecans: Stewart, Van Deman, Froscher, Money Maker, Pabst and Young. One variety has been named Green, in honor of the editor of this paper. It is not a very large nut but is of choice quality.

Dr. W. T. Moore, dean emeritus of the Missouri Bible College in Columbia, has completed the manuscript of a book in which he endeavors to show that man will go on progressing through the cycles of eternity and that when he assumes his spiritual body at the resurrection he then will be prepared to inhabit some of the planets or stars which are now uninhabited. The author concludes that the infinity of space and the almost infinite of worlds become intelligible from his point of view. Dr. Moore is a theologian of reputation in this country and in Europe.

Publius Lentulus is an epistle sent to the Roman senate thus described the personal appearance of Jesus Christ: "His hair is of the color of a chestnut full ripe, plain to the ears, whence downward it is most orient, curling and waving about the shoulders; in the midst of His forehead a stream of partition of His hair, after the manner of the Nazarites; forehead plain and delicate; His face, without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red; His beard thick, in color like His hair, not over long; His look innocent and mature; His eyes gray, quick and clear."

Now.—The world wants men who realize the importance of "Now." There is no "then," it exists only in imagination. It is only now any of us have to do what we ought to do. Act in the living present—don't procrastinate. "If there lives within you a purpose to do something while, do it now."—The Ad-Writer.

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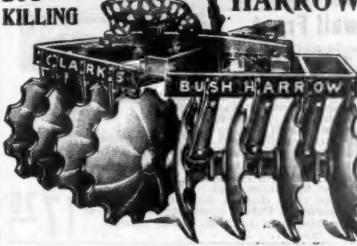
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NATURE STUDIES

Hoop Snakes.—A pet belief to which many cling and which they refuse to relinquish is the yarn about the hoop snake that "dreadful reptile" that takes it tail in its mouth and rolls over the ground like a hoop, making express train time and winding up by sinking its fangs into a tree, says New York Times. Of course, the tree dies and withers away within an hour after being bitten. Out West and in the Southwest where the hoop snake is said to flourish many persons would make affidavit that they have seen such snakes—locked safely in a box and pointed out by experts as being the "real thing." That there may be a snake known as the hoop snake in certain latitudes is very probable, but the witnesses who have seen one in action are very slow in coming forward with reputable names and addresses.

As a matter of fact, scientifically it is physically impossible for a hoop snake or a rattle or any other sort of snake to roll along the ground hoop fashion. The strength of a snake lies solely in its forebody, not more than half its length from the head. The tail of even such a monster as the twenty-seven-foot regal python at the New York Zoological park is comparatively harmless, so that a boy of fourteen could hold it providing a dozen men were packed along the length of the animal to hold its forebody to the ground. It is evident, therefore, the hoop would collapse were a reptile to choose this mode of locomotion.

Spiders and Crabs, which are near relations, are able, after a series of moults, to replace limbs which have disappeared in battle. It is somewhat startling, on the morrow after shutting up in a box a dark spider with seven legs, to find one with eight legs, the captive having changed his clothes and grown a new leg during the hours of darkness. Crabs are warlike, and when two or three enter the same crab-pot are apt to destroy one another's limbs in a way which to less richly endowed races seems extravagant. Fishermen cannot afford to throw them back into the sea, but they often render first-aid. Thrusting a finger into the wound of the mangled limb, they irritate the owner, who thereupon jerks off the "paw," leaving a net film at the end of the stump, which prevents any further loss of blood. Crabs are more excitable than their appearance would suggest, and it is firmly believed by fishermen that when they are confined in the store-pots in shallow water a thunderstorm will bring about a wholesale kicking away of their unfortunate limbs—London "Mall."

Bird Slaughter.—One day, armed with a rifle of very small caliber, I was shooting at a mark, when a man standing near by pointed to a bird which was perched on the top of a pole a long distance from where he stood, and dared me to try my marksmanship, says New Thought Magazine. I aimed, although the distance was such that it seemed impossible that I could hit the bird, but when I fired the fluttering thing fell to the ground. I walked to the spot, exulting at my skill, and enjoying the praise and wonder of the man who had dared me. When I reached the bird I found the poor creature struggling in its death agony, mangled and torn. Looking closer, I saw in its bill a bit of food which it was evidently carrying to its nestlings far away, it having rested on the pole on its long journey home to its little ones. The bird's eyes looked into mine with a strangely human, pitiful gaze. It may have been imagination, but it seemed to me that I saw the mother-look in the eyes of that poor dying thing, and I felt like a murderer—and I feel so yet. The thought of those little nestlings waiting for the mother who would never return to them haunted me for many days, and the memory is with me still.

We can count at least 6,000 years for the history of our human species in the sense of a history of culture. These 6,000 years are only a tiny fraction of the time during which man has existed on the earth. And again, this greater period of time is insignificant when compared with the tremendous lengths of time during which animal and plant life developed on the earth before the creature man was even possible. There is a drastic way to show the wonderful contrast between the millions of years of world-history and the few thousands of years of man-history.

Ages of the World's History.—Suppose that the millions of years since the world began were represented by one day of twenty-four hours, says Professor W. Boekhoe in Washington Evening Star. In that one day the primordial history of the world would occupy twelve and one-half hours, from midnight until half-past 12 noon. The following epoch, during which the present coal layers were green forests and the fish developed themselves to lizard fish, salamanders and lizards, takes up the succeeding eight hours and five minutes—till about half-past 8 in the even'ning. Then come the Ichthyosauarians. Their history occupies up to quarter past 11 at night. Now we have left only three-quarters of an hour. That time, with the exception of only two minutes, is occupied by the development of the tertiary world—the world of the monster mammals. And the two minutes that are left—they are the time of the whole life of the creature man from the glacial epoch until now. And only the last 6,000 years are a history of civilized man—in other words, the last five seconds of those last two minutes.

Editor's Note.—During all these 200,000,000 years of the earth's history the sun has continued to shine with but little abated warmth. No comets or other heavenly bodies have collided with the earth to do serious injury. The lesson is that the earth is a safe place on which to live.

Age of Animals.—Elephants live 100 years and upward, rhinoceros twenty, camel 100, lion twenty-five to seventy, tigers, leopards, jaguars and hyenas (in confinement) about twenty-five, beaver fifty, deer twenty, wolf twenty, fox fourteen to sixteen, llamas fifteen, chamois twenty-five, monkeys and baboons sixteen to eighteen, hare eight, squirrel seven, rabbit seven, swine twenty-five, stag under thirty, horse thirty, ass thirty, sheep under ten, cow twenty, ox thirty, swans, parrots and ravens 200, eagle 100, geese eighty, hens and pigeons ten to sixteen, hawk thirty to forty, crane twenty-four, blackbird ten to twelve, peacock twenty, pelican forty to fifty, thrush eight to ten, wren two to three, nightingale fifteen, blackcap fifteen, linnet fourteen to twenty-five, goldfinch twenty to twenty-four, red-breast ten to twelve, skylark ten to thirty-five, titlark five to six, chaffinch twenty to twenty-four, starling ten to twelve, cary seventy to 150, pike thirty to forty, salmon sixteen, codfish fourteen to seventeen, eel ten, crocodile 100, tortoise 100 to 200, whale estimated 1,000, queen bees live four years, drones four months, worker bees six months.—American Cultivator.

Wood Lighter than Cork.—A remarkable tree of the Mimosa family, called Marea by the natives, was lately mentioned by Captain Truffert as having been observed in the Tchad and the Bahrel-Ghazal regions. It grows twelve to fifteen feet high, with trunk about ten inches in diameter. It is found only in damp places, and, while it is much lighter than cork, it is firm and strong in texture. A piece of the wood about six feet long is carried by native soldiers in time of war. This is a slight burden, and it serves not only as a shield in battle but as a bridge or a raft in crossing streams.

A relation between the character of dreams and the intensity of sleep has been shown by the experiments of N. Vaschide. In profound sleep the dreams refer to latent recollections of long-past events and matters seemingly having no connection with the present; but the dreams of light slumber are inspired by recent occurrences and excitements, and are sometimes connected with what is transpiring around the sleeper.

In Alaskan waters is found a monster clam, the "geoduck," one of which would afford a meal for several persons; not so large, however, as the great tridacna and its species, which weighs, with its two valves, 500 pounds, the animal alone weighing thirty. The shell, though common in California, is from the equatorial regions of the Pacific, where, buried in the soft rock, its viselike jaws partly open, it is a menace to the natives who wade along the reefs searching for shells.

"To-morrow cannot furnish an opportunity for the duty you should have done to-day."

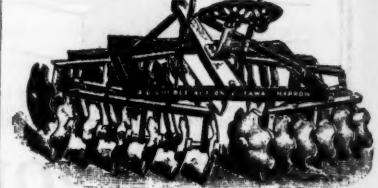
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AUNT BEULAH.

Written for the Children of Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. L. Jennings.

Do you ever realize how little it takes at times to change the current of thought and bring happy fancies in the place of sad ones? This is equally true with all ages and classes. Many years ago when the country was new and families had begun to settle, they built homes of logs and cut away the large forest trees about them so they would not reach the house in falling. Then they brought their families who lived as best they could while other land was cleared and crops raised for food. Some few who came first had gardens and paths from the house to the road on each side of which grew many of the herbs and flowers known in those days. This was true of some people known as Uncle Augustus and Aunt Beulah. A school house built of logs was also used as a church by these primitive people. It was the habit of Aunt Beulah as she started out for church on a summer Sunday morning to gather a bunch of pinks, bergamot or caraway, which she called meetin' seed, to refresh herself during service.

One morning she had picked a large crimson peony, and as few could boast of possessing so choice a flower, this one drew much attention. One little girl, who sat near, could not keep her eyes from the flower. She was not clothed in dainty garments like many girls of her age at the present time. Instead of a pretty hat, her wistful face peeped from beneath a clean pink sunbonnet. Her gown was of the same shade made from that of an older sister's, and a pair of white pantaloons nearly covered the little bare feet. The seats at that time were not made soft with cushions and with a stool to rest the feet, they had merely a board or plank with holes bored in and legs, so tall that the little girl's feet did not come to the floor. Aunt Beulah always carried a shawl with her to make her seat soft, and seeing the weary look on the child's face, drew out a fold of the shawl for her and putting the fragrant dew-laden peony into her hand, made the child's happiness complete. The flower was carried to her home, and when the leaves fell, they were gathered and pressed. Even to this day, when this girl, (now an old woman,) sees a red peony, the memory of that morning adds a glow to the cheek and Aunt Beulah is remembered almost as a saint, while

that one little act had great influence in shaping the child's character.—Mrs. L. Jennings.

HOW CHILDREN CAN MAKE MONEY.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by F. M. Jennings.

There is a question all of us at home time in our lives endeavor to answer: To what practical advantage can we now use our recognized talents? We seek to answer this question satisfactorily, but many times are unsuccessful. We children who live on the large farms in the country, or in the different streets of the city, see that we have greater success in the accomplishment of some things, than we do in others, thus we recognize our talents. It would be confusing if every one were equally qualified to do work along the same lines; but God has arranged so that each person enjoys a monopoly of his own talent. Those of us who are skillful in drawing, painting or designing can put this talent into practical use. Supposing we wished to earn a little money; there are numerous ways of doing it if we only stop and think of them.

You could take, for instance cherry-bark, which I know would be suitable at this season of the year, press it out, and when sufficiently dry trim the edges till you have a piece about nine inches or more square. Then make or purchase a small calendar pad and drew a few sprays of flowers or any suitable design to be painted on the bark, using a hard lead pencil for this work. Make your design fit around the little mounted calendar pad. Having painted the design in black, white, gold or the natural colors, the result of your work will be a pretty and useful ornament. Do your work well. Take a sample of it to any of the art or dry goods stores and I can assure you, if it is satisfactory, you will have many orders. Once having made something of this kind you will think of other ways of earning money along the same lines, which will afford you pleasure as well as a profit.

Now for those whose talents lie in other directions. If you are skillful with the needle, make sets of collars and cuffs. Do not follow after any pattern for originality is what is paid for as well as work and material. Embroider top collars, handkerchiefs, dollies, table covers, and if you are successful these strength are governed by others.

will bring a good price, for hand made articles are those most prized.

Can you play any instrument? Yes. Well, then, perfect yourself in this art, for it is one to be prized. If you have friends who also play, form an orchestra or a musical club. With the aid of a good leader do your best. Let your skill become known and you will be called upon to play on different occasions, thus you will be earning money by the use of your talents. All boys like to whittle. Have a pattern of some toy. Use your material to good advantage by making different sizes of this toy, and having finished them with care, take your work to a department store, where they may be purchased.

Now to close, think of your abilities to do work and of those which serve you best. Having decided, apply your ability to some practical advantage. Use your time well. Do not attempt anything too difficult, and above all things, do the best you are able, and I can assure you of success and profit, if not at once, surely later on.

Editor's Note—Why not plant strawberries, if only a small bed. I have known boys and also girls who have made money in this way. It is delightful work. If your parents eat them ask them to pay you for them.

A great many years ago the people of Egypt, who had many idols, worshipped the "cat" among others. They thought she was like the moon, because she was more active at night, and because her eyes changed like the moon, which is sometimes full and at other times only a light crescent, or, as we say, a half moon. Did you ever notice pussy's eyes change? So they made an idol with a cat's head and named it Pasht! The same name they gave to the moon, for the word means the face of the moon.

The word has been changed to "Pas" and "Pus," and has come at last to be "Puss," the name the most of us give to the cat. Puss and pussy cat are pet names for kitty anywhere now. Who ever thinks of the name as given to her thousands of years ago and people then bowed down and prayed to her?

He who wears his heart upon his sleeve, will often have to lament that daws peck at it.—Carlyle.

Those who labor with their minds govern others. Those who labor with their covers, and if you are successful these strength are governed by others.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

HOW BOYS CAN MAKE MONEY ON THE FARM.

There is a desire on the part of every boy and girl to make some money which they can call their own. It is well to encourage them in making money. The training they get during their early years in this way will encourage and assist them in other ways when they grow up. If the father has a strawberry bed, a patch of raspberries, blackberries, currants or cherry trees, or other fruits he should give his boys an opportunity to make money in gathering these fruits. He should pay them in proportion to their skill. If they do not pick the fruits clean their pay should be lessened, if the filled packages do not look clean and tidy the pay should also be reduced. If the farmer has a peach orchard he can pay the boys for digging out the grubs that sometimes attack peach roots, or the trunk of the tree near the ground. If the farm is overrun with rats, wood-chucks, or other predatory animals he should give the boys an opportunity to make money by destroying these pests. The boys might even be ingenious enough to trap the owls and hawks that prey upon the chickens. I have known fathers to give their boys an interest in a fine calf or lamb, or in certain poultry. Why not allow the boys or girls to start in with a new breed of poultry on the farm? Most farmers have a mongrel breed of poultry that is of but little value. Why not allow the young people to begin raising Plymouth Rocks or Brown Leghorns? One breed will be enough for them. When the farmer sees these superior birds he will be inclined to do away with the inferior breed which he has been caring for so many years. These superior birds will attract the attention of neighbors who will want to buy some of the birds, or their eggs in order to improve their own flock, thus the young people can sell eggs for a dollar or two a dozen instead of fifteen cents. All these enterprises interest young people in the farm and the farm home, and have a tendency to keep them upon the farm.—Editor G. F. G.

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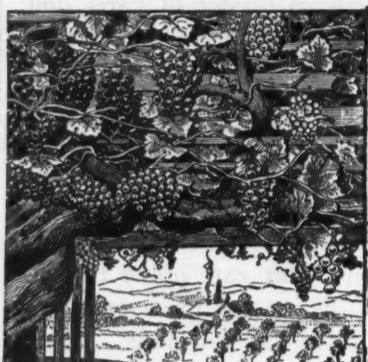
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The Dr. Jebb treatment for Rheumatism has cured thousands of rheumatics after all other treatments have failed, and in many cases the patients had suffered twenty-five years. With the Jebb treatment **no ease of rheumatism is insurmountable**, and it is sent to the patient on a **guaranteed to cure** basis. Write to-day for the treatment, and he will prescribe especially for your case (no two cases alike), and send you a week's trial free of all cost, postpaid, and if you continue the remedies he will **guarantee to CURE you**. This guarantee is backed by two of the strongest banks in Michigan. Write to-day; health and happiness are within your grasp. Address: The Jebb Remedy Co., Ltd., 15 Klingman Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.



SECRETS OF FRUIT GROWING.

C. A. Green has been photographing orchards, vineyards, berry fields, etc., and has collected over 100 photographs in a new book with helpful suggestions to fruit growers, instructing the reader in the secrets of fruit growing. It is unlike anything published, illustrating and describing methods of planting and growing trees, etc. Something every fruit grower should have. The price is 25c, but we will accept 10c, if you will mention this paper. Our new fruit catalogue will be sent in the same package. Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL RUG

Given with your selection of \$4.00 worth of our Factory to Home Products for \$2.75. This special offer is made to quickly introduce our household specialties: Soaps, Flavoring Extracts, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Etc. Only one rug to each address. Write for catalogue describing this and other valuable premiums. Address, Dept. H, SOVEREIGN MFG. CO., 69-71 11th Ave., Newark, N. J.



DIAMOND RING FREE!



ICUREFITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W.H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.



EXPERIENCE IN HORTICULTURE SEEDLING ORCHARDS.

I spent a few weeks in August and September among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence river, both on the United States and Canadian sides. On the larger islands and mainland some farming is done and some pretty old-looking orchards are to be seen. While the trees were pretty well filled with fair looking apples, there is little or no grafted fruit. Of course, such fruit must be mainly consumed on the farm unless in some cases it may be ground into cider and sold as cider or vinegar. I inquired what would be done with that fruit and was informed that it would probably be fed to store hogs through the winter. My landlord had a small dairy of about a dozen full or high grade Jersey cows, from which we were supplied with more and better cream than we had ever enjoyed in any boarding house before and I asked if it would not be well to feed part of them to the cows, but was informed that it injured the milk. It would not injure the milk if feeding was commenced with a few to each cow and gradually increased to about a peck. I fully tested that question over fifty years since. There was a decided increase in milk and butter. I can remember the time when farmers' orchards were composed principally of seedling fruit, only a few trees for family use were grafted to Yellow Harvest, Sweet Bough, Golden Sweet, Fal Pippin, Seekno further, Spitzenburg, Gilliflower and Rhode Island Greening. The greater portion of the seedling fruit was made into cider or fed to swine. I knew, however, of some large orchards, the fruit of which was made into cider and the cider distilled into cider brandy, or apple jack, a very strong liquor, that met with ready sale. Many of those old orchards were grafted over into commercial fruit. Speaking of apples, I think there is a pretty fair crop this fall in this vicinity and that they are generally of better quality than the average of late years. From reports coming from England and the continent of Europe, it looks as if all our surplus will be wanted over there at paying prices.

The month of November is approaching and I suppose that many tillers of the soil are debating the old question whether it is advisable to do any fall plowing. I would not recommend plowing sandy or gravelly soil in the fall for such soils are liable to leach some of the nitrogen during the winter and before planting in the spring, but stubborn soils, clay or clay loam I think will be benefitted by fall plowing. The freezing and thawing will disintegrate the compact clods and release the plant-food for the use of subsequent crops. I tested the question pretty thoroughly, many years since and was satisfied that larger crops were produced on stiff soil, plowed in the fall than in the spring. There is one consideration in favor of a cover crop on the ground through the winter rather than a loose, barren surface, those minute germs—bacteria, that are constantly working in the soil, converting it into available plant-food, will work much better in darkness, under a cover of vegetation than where exposed to the light. I have seen remarkable effects from allowing a crop of clover to fall upon the ground and lie through the winter, turning it under in the spring. It seemed to have much greater effect than plowing under a heavy dressing of stable manure.

A PLEASANT HOME.

I paid a visit the other day to Editor Green's city home and was much pleased to see the comforts and luxuries with which he has surrounded it. Several varieties of nearly every species of fruit that will mature in this latitude; graceful ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and flowering plants, a variety of vegetables; a new carriage house and horse barn, containing every imaginable comfort and convenience for horses and cow; an addition to his residence, with an ideal office in which he may continue the editing of the *Fruit Grower*. I was truly glad to see that after some pretty severe struggles in his younger days he is able to enjoy so many of this world's goods in his postmeridian days. Man is developed, enlarged and broadened by coming in contact with the products of nature and art. The more of these things he possesses the greater may he become, if he makes a good use of them.

—P. C. Reynolds.

A man with a very small head is like a pin without any, very apt to get into things beyond his depth.

Fall Work for Fruit Growers.

Never put off spring work that might be done in the fall, particularly as regards planting hardy trees, vines or plants. Spring is always too short for the labor it brings, even when not wet and late, says American Cultivator.

Plow in the fall all heavy loamy land that you intend to plant in the spring. This exposes it to the action of frost, and if done late, tends to destroy insects and their larvae. Do not plow sand in the fall unless there is sod, stubble, etc. upon it, that is to decay.

Topdress very light land with an inch or two of clay or heavy loam in November, and let the winter frosts and rains blend the two diverse soils to their mutual advantage. Harrowing in fertilizers on light ground is better than plowing them in.

In the fall topdress all the small fruits with compost, bone dust or other fertilizers, that have staying powers, spread it along close to the rows and over the roots, and work it into the soil lightly by cultivation. This gives everything a vigorous start in the spring.

If possible, take out before winter all perennial weeds, sorrel, white clover, etc., but do not greatly disturb the roots of strawberries just on the approach of winter.

In most localities and soils, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and blackberries do better if planted any time after they drop their foliage in the fall. Such planting can be continued even into the winter, on mild days when frost is neither in the air nor soil. Frozen earth should never come in contact with roots. I plant strawberries all through the autumn, even in December, and before the ground freezes hoe upon them one or two inches of soil, raking it off as soon as freezing weather is over in the spring.

In handling plants at any time never let the little rootlets dry and shrivel. Keep them from sun, frost and wind. If the roots of plants received in boxes are frozen, let them thaw out in a cellar undisturbed. If roots are black, shriveled or dusty from transportation, wash them in clean water, and in the case of strawberries, shorten them one-third and place at once in moist soil.

Horticultural Notes.

Fruit often suffers from rough handling.

There is no better time for setting trees than late in the fall.

Many orchardists make a great mistake planting trees too deep.

It is a good deal more trouble to set trees in a straight row than in a crooked one, but they look better and are more easily cultivated.

Thrifty young trees are more apt to live than the larger ones. Their roots are smaller, and more apt to be all taken up in transplanting.

When cultivating an orchard, care should be taken not to plant a crop that requires too deep cultivation or too deep digging to harvest it.

Some expert grape growers contend that for the first two years the grape vines should be closely pruned down in order to secure a good root growth.

The pleasant days of winter may well be utilized in cutting the old canes from raspberry bushes, and in trimming the orchard.

It costs less to grow a good head of cauliflower, it is said, than it does to grow cabbage. The best seed is said to come from the Puget Sound country.

A North Carolina orchardist says fruit trees planted on the north side of high hilly ground are never known to utterly fail on account of damage from freezing.

Oregon Notes: I am informed that Hood river growers are selling Spitzbergs for \$2 a box and Newtows for \$1.80. The disparity between Hood River and Rogue River is only apparent, however. The Hood River boxes are larger than ours and consequently are quoted higher in the market. But the fact is that prices at both places are on the same level. Our boxes are the California size.

"Rogue River orchards will export about 150 carloads of apples this season. Our orchards of 160 acres will yield between 50 and 55 carloads. Rogue River is fast becoming one continuous apple orchard. The valley is 25 or 30 miles long and six or seven miles wide. Farmers have been setting out 1,500 acres of trees every year for the past several seasons.

"Apples are good money makers. This fact strongly impresses farmers up our way. The result is just as I have said—apple acreage is growing fast. It won't be long before all parts of Rogue River valley, which are adapted to apple culture, will be supporting orchards.—G. G. Enbanks.

I would not be myself, nor have a child, a slave of bell or whistle and have that bell or whistle belong to some other

fellow. When we want to go to a strange meeting we go; if to the blacksmith's and talk, or to the grocery and swap lies, we go and it is nobody's business. I wish I could convey the message I have. I feel that we should stay on the farm. We have a duty to perform for state, county and town.

The aging of violins, L. B. Harvey states, slowly results from the vibrations of playing, and he finds that the effects of fifty years of hard playing can be produced in a single day by exposing the wood to X-rays. Such exposure speedily gives the beautiful tone hitherto acquired only with time.

Dr. Shoop's

Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing if it Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly twenty years I worked to this end. As in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

I do not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again. That is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and that is the end of Rheumatism. I know this so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rheumatic Cure on trial. I cannot cure all cases within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within 30 days. This trial treatment will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure is a power against Rheumatism—a potent force against disease that is irresistible.

My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is but the outcome of experience—of actual knowledge. I KNOW what it can do. And I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vicinity, so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to make the test. You may take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost to you will be entirely to you. I mean that exactly. If you say the trial is not satisfactory I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, for it is dangerous to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met, and in all of my experience, in all of my 2,000 tests, I have never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month, for it can't harm you anyway. If it fails the loss is mine.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 410, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Dr. Van Vleck

Cures Piles

FREE Large Sample of Dr. Van Vleck's Absorption Cure. Promptly Relieves Most Malignant Cases. Free to Everybody—TRY IT.

Dr. Van Vleck wants to send everyone afflicted a free sample of his wonderful discovery, the Absorption Pile Cure, and his Free Pile Book with 3-color illustrations. Send him your name today. This free sample alone has cured many cases, and it always gives relief no matter how severe the case. You get all free—a Collapsible tube of Dr. Van Vleck's Absorptive Plasma, a small package of Dr. Van Vleck's Muco-food Cones and Dr. Van Vleck's Pile Pills. This wonderful three-fold treatment not only relieves instantly the itching and pain, but it cures constipation and removes the basic causes of piles.



G. W. VAN VLECK, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

Founder and thirteen years President of Medical University of Ohio, Editor of Medical Specialist, Surgeon U. S. Army during Civil War, Discoverer of the Absorption Cure for Piles.

Don't neglect yourself. A true case of piles never cures itself. Every day makes your condition worse until nothing but butchery will save your life. Dr. Van Vleck's three-fold treatment will instantly check the disease—and quickly effect a cure. No knife, no pain, but immediate blessed relief. Don't delay. Dr. Van Vleck's Absorption Cure will restore you to health—now—next week perhaps nothing will.

Your Absorption treatment has cured me completely, after having suffered for many years. I had tried many remedies before, but never found more than temporary relief until using your Absorption Cure, so I believe it is the best remedy ever made. You can tell everybody that I say it is the King of Pile Cures. MR. M. C. BAKER, Clarksville, Texas.

Dr. Van Vleck's Treatment cured Mr. Henry Robinson, Sr., Prentice, Ill., age 85, after suffering with rectal trouble 40 years. It is absolutely guaranteed to cure you.

Write today to the Dr. Van Vleck Company, 1179 Majestic Building, Jackson, Mich. The free treatment and book will come by return mail in plain wrapper.

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Lipton and His Yacht Race.

Sir Thomas Lipton is not a braggart about himself and what he has done, phenomenal as has been his rise in trade and his accumulation of wealth. What he writes about himself in Pearson's Magazine seems rather the expression of light-hearted exultation, a boyish shout, rather than a sordid boast. "When I was just little Tom Lipton," he writes, "I made a vow. It was the promise of a child, but I am happy to say it has come true. My folks had no money, and when I turned my face westward toward the New World, to seek my fortune, I said to my dear old mother at parting: 'Cheer up, mother, I am going away to make a fortune, and you shall ride in your own carriage yet.' That prophecy came true, and I have recalled it many, many times in later years, and always with a feeling of happiness that I was able to accomplish it. From the time I drove my pair of pigs through the streets of that old Scotch town and advertised the fact that I was in the provision business, I knew I was bound to succeed if I would but persevere. From the smoking room of the Erin I look out upon the waters of the bay and see my fleet anchored around, and I think of the first time I saw New York from the ocean. I was little Tommy Lipton then, a poor boy who attempted as a stowaway to reach the Eldorado of the New World. When I passed inside the lightship which marks the beginning of the greatest yacht race of the country, I was in the stoke hole of a dirty tramp steamship shoveling coal." But there is much in such a career for a man to brag of properly and without exceeding the bounds of modesty.

Some of the agricultural papers in the fruit-growing sections assert that the supply of barrels and stock to make barrels from is altogether insufficient for packing the crop of apples this year, says "American Cultivator." This will oblige many of them to pack in boxes and crates, which will probably result in better returns for those who have prime fruit, and will select it and pack it carefully. There is not the opportunity to put in inferior specimens in the middle of the package that there is in the barrel, and there is an increased demand in our cities for these smaller lots of about a bushel that can be conveniently handled in the city flats, and by others who do not wish to put in a barrel at a time. The smaller amount can be used before they decay, and some growers who are near the city market are catering to just that demand with the half-bushel baskets of carefully selected fruit, neatly packed. For the fall apples that do not keep long and where the producer can deliver directly to the consumer, this seems an excellent plan, and is finding favor where it has been tried.

Tell a Blessing, not a Curse.—Ex-Governor Adams says he feels that sixty centuries have been unkind to Eve (with whom he humorously claims some distant relationship). "The world should bless, and not curse, her for having dared to face the responsibility of good and evil. It was that act that made man a free moral agent. If the apple had not been eaten, the man would have been saved from the beginning without effort. What a worthless, shiftless loafer he would have been! With no incentive, his life would have been that of a pet goat in a perennial alfalfa field. . . . But for Eve there would be no stimulus, no victory, no thrill, in life. Eve was the mother of industry. If she forced man to toil, she gave him a blessing, not a curse."

It is time now to fit the poultry for the cold days and nights that are coming soon. Nearly every flock has some, both old and young, that cannot be profitably kept over winter. Select out all such, and if they are not fat enough for market at once, separate them from the others, and feed them with corn or corn-meal until they are fat, and then dispose of them. Good fowl and chickens will be in demand for Thanksgiving week, but do not wait until then if they can be made ready sooner. Prices are often better at any other time in November than they are the last week.

No one in these days thinks of papering or whitewashing a kitchen. The walls should be oil-painted in a flat finish—that is, without varnish, and if properly done they may be washed freely without injury to the surface. There are also several patent wall coverings resembling light oilcloth that are put on like paper.

I have a request to make to you, good friend, right now—that you will speak some pleasant words about Green's Fruit Grower to your neighbors. In this way you can benefit us greatly.

OUR PREMIUM OFFERS



We name below some Premium Offers that will please you. Many of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire with November or December issues. Please send your renewals NOW. DO IT NOW, taking advantage of one of these offers, and we will extend your subscription ONE YEAR. We make few offers, but make these exceedingly desirable. All will be sent by mail, postpaid. See our Combination and Clubbing Offers with other papers on another page.

NOTICE:—When you send in your subscription you must in the same letter claim your premiums. If you fail to do this, it will be useless for you to make your claim later, since it is impossible for us to look over 112,000 subscribers to adjust such a small matter. ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY. Figure all subscriptions at 50 cents each, and then get premium for your commission. Plants will be mailed in early spring.

PREMIUM No. 1.

One strong well-rooted vine of the new and remarkably valuable grape vine called

The C. A. Green
Grape will be sent
you by mail
postpaid, with
Green's Fruit
Grower for four
years, all for \$1.25.



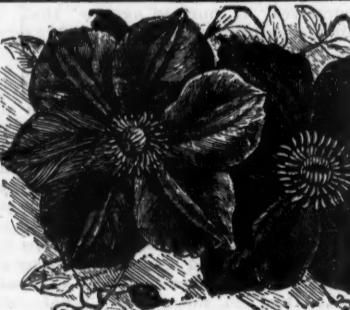
PREMIUM No. 2. McPIKE NEW BLACK GRAPE.

One strong vine of McPike New Black Grape, a seedling of the Worden, fully as vigorous, hardy, and productive. Bunch very large, compact, black with blue bloom; berries mammoth size. The vine of this grape will be sent to all who send us 50¢ for our paper one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 3.

We will mail you six plants of Green's New Un-named Strawberry, pineapple flavor, large, productive, and vigorous, and Green's Fruit Grower one year, all for 50 cents.



PREMIUM No. 10.

Two Clematis Vines

One each of the following varieties:

Mad. Ed. Andre.—A distinct crimson red color, a very pleasant shade and entirely distinct from all others.

Jackmanni.—The flowers of this variety when fully expanded, are from four to six inches in diameter. Color, violet purple.

One each of the above vines will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.

Four well-rooted plants of the new Red Cross Currant, the largest and most productive red currant, very vigorous in growth, clusters long, will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 4.—A SCIENTIFIC MICROSCOPE.

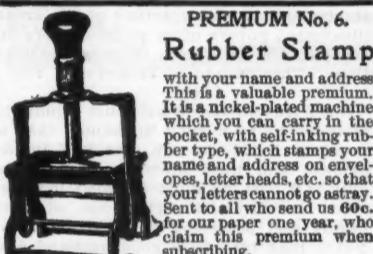
This microscope is specially imported from France. As regards power and convenient handling, good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufactured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the microscope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects of various kinds, the surface of the skin, the hair, fur, or any small articles. The other lens is exceedingly powerful and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, family, school, and teacher should own a microscope. Send us 60¢ for microscope and subscription to Green's Fruit Grower one year.

PREMIUM No. 5.



TREE AND GRAPE VINE PRUNER.

We offer the Levin Pruning Shears, being well tested by Chas. A. Green, best of all pruners, to all who send 75¢ for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 6. Rubber Stamp

with your name and address. This is a valuable premium. It is a nickel-plated machine which you can carry in the pocket, with self-linking rubber type, which stamps your name and address on envelopes, letter heads, etc. so that your letters cannot go astray. Sent to all who send us 60¢ for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.

PREMIUM No. 7.

Corsican



Ten strong plants of this valuable strawberry, perfect blossoming variety, of largest size, fine color, firm, and productive, will be sent free to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 8. Two Hardy Roses.

Two-year old out-door rose bushes which will blossom same year planted, and will be of the choicest varieties. These bushes will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing. We will select an assortment of colors from the following hardy hybrid perpetual varieties: General Jacqueminot, Prince Camille De Rohan, Coquette Des Blanches, Coquette Des Alps, Paul Neyron, Mrs. John Laing, John Keynes, La Reine, La France. The selection must be left entirely with us.

PREMIUM No. 9.

Two in One—Combined Pruning and Budding Knife.



This beautiful pattern, buck handle, razor steel, Combination Pruner and Budder, should be in every man's pocket who grows fruit. We offer it with Green's Fruit Grower for two years for \$1.00.

PREMIUM No. 11.

4 Red Cross Currant Plants



Four well-rooted plants of the new Red Cross Currant, the largest and most productive red currant, very vigorous in growth, clusters long, will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 12.

ONE NIAGARA PEACH TREE.

A new peach ripening one week earlier than Elberta, remarkably free from yellows and leaf curl, and cannot be surpassed in healthfulness and vigor. It is of large size, beautiful, and better in quality than Elberta. One tree will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
Rochester, N. Y.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor and Publisher.
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Price, 50 Cents per Year, Postage Free.

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110,000 Copies Monthly.
Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1903.



This is the season of the year for the fall planting of hardy trees, shrubs and vines. It is difficult to secure gooseberry, blackberry and raspberry plants early enough in the spring for the best results. All these items succeed much better when planted in the fall, as do also grape vines.

Hardy trees, such as the apple, standard and dwarf pear, hardy cherries, the elm, and maple, get a much better start when planted at this season of the year. You also have more leisure time in the fall for planting and to prepare the ground than you have in the spring.

When planting anything in the fall, or for that matter in the spring, you should throw over and around each plant a forkful of strawy manure as a means of protection. In planting trees in the fall do not fail to bank up about them with earth to the height of twelve or eighteen inches. This keeps away mice and prevents swaying in the winter.

This is the season when you should prepare for winter. See that your poultry has warm quarters in which to exercise, roost and feed, and see that these poultry houses are kept clean and free from lice and rats.

Look over your barns and other out-buildings and see that they are made as warm and comfortable as possible for your live stock. Sometimes a board has blown off, or a few shingles. A little attention now will save money. Possibly some of your buildings should be shingled before winter.

This is a good time for painting farm buildings. Money spent in such work is profitably invested.

How about your chimney tops. I notice on many farm houses that the bricks are loose and that some of them have blown off. Chimneys have to be rebuilt every fifteen or twenty years. A stone cap over the top of the chimney, with a hole in it of the ordinary size, is a great protection.

The tin gutters on the roofs of buildings are often overlooked. These gutters need painting every year or two. If not painted they rust out and leak, allowing the water to damage the building. We have many buildings at Green's Fruit Farm and I continually warn my foreman to look after this important work.

I have just set my man at work painting the running gear of a democrat wagon with which we run about and do our delivering and marketing. Such wagons are out in all kinds of weather and need frequent attention and repairs. You can buy paints prepared for this work. Some of them are mixed with varnish so that one coat makes a finish. The box of this wagon we will simply varnish.

See that all the farm tools are properly housed before winter, and put all in good repair.

Good roads should interest all readers of Green's Fruit Grower. Do not hesitate to put a little extra work on bad spots where a load or two of gravel will be exceedingly helpful.

Use lemon juice freely. Squeeze the juice of one-half or one-fourth of a lemon in a glass of water and drink it without sugar. Lemon juice is a germ destroyer. It destroys the germs of typhoid fever, and other destructive diseases.

History Told By Flowers—At the St. Louis exposition flowers will be arranged on a large flat of ground in the order to tell the historical story of the Louisiana purchase in a most attractive manner. The names of McKinley, President Roosevelt, Napoleon, Jefferson and the names of prominent horticulturists of this country will appear in floral form, making altogether a most beautiful display.

J. F. Coughlan, of Indiana, has a field now covered with forest trees in a favorable location for growing fruits, and he asks if he could clear off this tract and plant at once to fruit trees with a prospect of success. In reply I will say that while we prefer land in good cultivation for the planting of orchards, we have known newly cleared timber lands to be planted as you suggest with good success, but it is difficult to subdue such land as the suckers of trees are liable to come up from the roots of the forest trees, when cut down, and these must all be destroyed continually or the orchard will not amount to much, and this necessitates very much work. The land would doubtless produce good fruit if the trees could be properly cultivated and the brush kept subdued. Goats and sheep turned into such clearings destroy the young green suckers, etc., but if turned in after planting the fruit trees would have to be protected.

This is the season when the desk of our editor is filled to overflowing with specimens of apples, peaches, plums, grapes, etc., which our subscribers desire identified. A fine red apple is now on my desk but the sender did not give his post-office address, therefore I cannot reply. If our friends will send specimens of fruit to Colonel G. B. Brackett of the United States Pomological department, at Washington, D. C., they will receive prompt attention and better attention than is possible for our editor to give.

A kicking cow is charged with causing a great fire that destroyed a large portion of Chicago many years ago, but the cow has been exonerated, since it has been shown that the man who attempted to milk her, milked from the wrong side. The cow gently kicked him over and at the same time kicked over a lamp which started the big fire. Artists of the great illustrated papers often place milkers on the left side of a cow in their illustrations. They should be kicked over too.

Good Husbands.—What must a man do in order to be a good husband? Ask a young girl and she will give you an indefinite and unsatisfactory reply. She may say that he must be good looking, about so tall and a certain age, of good family and possessed of some property. But a man may be a good husband and possess none of these qualifications. The word husband means a care-taker and a provider as well as a companion. A good husband is one who is kind, considerate, wise and far-seeing. He must love his home, his wife and his children; he must be frugal and temperate.

Memory is a Mystery and a Wonder.—There seems to be no limit to the possibilities of the memory when trained. Head clerks in offices remember the names of hundreds or thousands of patrons, their financial standing and other particulars. Editors remember the contents of books and periodicals, and know where to look for needed information. Doctors carry in memory the names and peculiarities of an army of patients. Musicians remember how to reproduce thousands of tones, notes, harmonies and melodies, with instrument or voice. Stenographers must carry in memory hundreds of characters and combinations in order to take down and transcribe parts of conversation. The minds of farmers and fruit growers are stored with countless numbers of experiences and ways of doing various things. The minds of these men are vast storehouses. They can turn their hands to many things that the average man is unable to cope with. The memory of young people is tenacious, and impressions are made upon their memories with more permanency than in the minds of more elderly people, hence the importance of training or educating people when they are young.

Save the Seed Corn—During husking, or later, pick out the largest and best ears of corn and save in the best condition possible for planting next year. Do not plant any of the small kernels from the small end of the cob. This process of planting only the best seed, which has been practiced by many farmers through the past centuries, has done much to give us the valuable varieties we now have. By saving the best seed you can continually improve your varieties of corn the same as you would be doing in

breeding from the best cows, horses, sheep or swine.

An old soldier says: "I have always liked Green's Fruit Grower. I have subscribed for it many years and it seems like one of the family. Its arrival is always welcome. Being in poor health I prize particularly the health department. The health notes in one issue are often worth more than the paper costs for the year."

George R. Barnum of Connecticut sends us a beautiful sample of Wealthy apple which grew on a graft set one year ago in a Northern Spy apple tree of bearing age. He asks if it is usual for grafts to bear so soon. No, it is not, and yet grafts set in bearing trees are apt to bear in a short time and this is a good way to test new varieties of apples.

E. P. Lewis, a veteran grape expert of Niagara county, writes us as follows: "My vine of the Charles A. Green new white grape bore some fruit this year which I have been testing each day for several days. I do not know of a better grape. You have got a good thing."

"All is fair in love" is an old saying but it is not true. One can be unfair, dishonorable, treacherous and mean in love affairs as well as any other affairs. There is more injury inflicted by treachery in love matters than in many other affairs, and yet such frauds, cheats and disaffections in such matters are winked at by many people. It is true that there are people who would not lie, steal or defraud, but who would be guilty of doing questionable things in order to secure the affection of one to whom they were particularly attracted. If a young man falls in love with a young lady and she encourages him, and he finds later that she is engaged to a worthy man, and he of his own accord withdraws from this girl's company and gives her up to the man she has already accepted, this act should be accepted as a good indication of this man's high moral character. I know of instances where young men have thus sacrificed themselves rather than to commit an act which to them did not seem to be honorable.

Humus.—Since the desire of fruit growers is that the soil of their apple orchards should be loose and porous, it is necessary that there should be humus in the soil. A neighbor of mine, on sandy loam, allows the weeds and grasses to cover the ground until the middle of June, when each year he plows all this material under. He does not do much other cultivating and plows shallow. The grass and weeds add humus and tend to keep the soil loose and porous. Other apple growers begin to cultivate as early as possible in the spring and keep it up until about August 1st, plowing under every other year a crop of rye, buckwheat, cow peas or vetches.

Andrew Carnegie, the world's rich man, has said that all the rich man gets more than other men in this: He may live in a finer house, be surrounded with finer furniture and finer paintings; he can eat richer food and drink richer wines, which, however, only do him injury. He might add also that riches give men the opportunity of doing a great deal of good. Rich men can found hospitals, libraries, homes for the poor, and give assistance to those who are unable to assist themselves. This latter must be among the greatest rewards of riches. There is, however, no doubt that most people over-estimate the value of riches, that is great wealth. It is of the greatest importance that we should all have a competency, enough money to care for ourselves in our old age, or that we should be prepared for years of reverses or those when we are unable to work. Aside from that, a comfortable home and the ability to live comfortably and care well for our children, and do little acts of benevolence, great wealth cannot do much for us. A man can only wear one suit of clothes, and can only eat one meal at a time. The richest railroad man in the country can only occupy one seat in a railway train. Riches will not prevent ill health nor death. Riches will not bring love and respect, yet many are wrecking their lives in search of wealth that they do not need. What folly. Contentment, thou art a jewel.

What Alls the Bees?—During the three last honey seasons the bees did not make large quantities of honey as formerly. The price of honey has been high, and adulterated honey in the market is poor stuff. Spraying fruit trees and bushes with poison has not killed any bees in this section for the farmers and fruit growers do not spray their fruit trees and bushes so far as I can learn. Last winter, a man in Homer, went around the corporation to get people to

sign a petition against bee keeping within the limits of the corporation, with the pretense that the bees injured the fruit. I have not learned that the petition was presented to the village officials.—Reader of Green's Fruit Grower.

Green's Nursery Company exhibited forty varieties of apples at the New York State Fair at Syracuse this fall. They have growing about one hundred varieties of apples, many of which are bearing this year.

Fasting, living for a time without eating, has been the custom of many religious sects. Recent investigation tends to prove that fasting is beneficial to mankind within reasonable bounds. Many serious diseases have been cured, or alleviated by fasting. A certain doctor has been fasting for a month for nervous dyspepsia. There are records of men and women being cured of rheumatism by fasting. It is certainly a fact that more people die from overeating than from not eating enough. There are many restrictions of various forms of religion that are beneficial to mankind. We do not recommend fasting except after consulting a physician. It is important to know what food to take after a season of fasting is passed. After a long fast it might be fatal to over-indulge in hearty or substantial food. The change from fasting to eating should be moderate. Those who have fasted long, or who have come near to starvation of necessity, say that the feeling of hunger abates after a few days of fasting, and that subsequently there is very little inconvenience from the absence of food.

Have you a brook, or any continuous flowing stream upon your farm? If so you can make it exceedingly valuable. If there is considerable fall in the stream you can put in a hydraulic ram, which will throw the water to your house or barn. If there is considerable flow of water you can use the power to furnish power for your farm machinery, such as sawing wood, cutting hay, grain, etc. If it is a pure spring brook you can make trout ponds which may be objects of interest and profit.

Sometimes farmers are compelled to drive stakes, or posts in the soil when it is dry and hard. If you make a hole in the soil with a crowbar, and fill it with water, after the water has soaked into the soil the stake can be driven in with greater ease.

Old fences on the farm are often obstacles marring the beauty of the place. Many farmers in Western New York are tearing down old stone walls and selling or giving the stone to the highway authorities to be crushed and made into good roads. At Green's fruit farms we have removed all the inside fences. I doubt if it is profitable to maintain old fence lines on valuable farm land. It costs from \$100 to \$200 a year to maintain such old fences, and at best they are a nuisance. It is better to cut the grass for horses and cows rather than bother with them.

Apple Pickers.—A stranger called at my friend's house near Rochester, N. Y., and asked for something to eat. The good wife said she would give him some breakfast. Then he said he had a partner, who soon appeared. While these men were eating, two more strangers appeared. They said they had been at work in a cotton factory east, that the cotton factory had stopped working, and they were out of employment. They came to Rochester to engage in apple picking but this would not begin for nearly a week. Then my friend said to them, "Since you have nothing to do, I will board you for such work as you may do on my little place, while you are waiting for apple picking time." This they agreed to do. They cut his corn, picked his apples, cemented his henry floor and did various other jobs about the place.

The arrangement was mutually advantageous and yet it is not always safe to take in strangers like these, although they sleep in a barn as did these four men. You should judge by the personal appearance of the applicants. These were young men. It was evident that they were not tramps. One had been a soldier in the Philippines.

Orchardists at Rochester, N. Y., pay 10 cents per barrel for picking apples. This seems like a small price. There are men, who, hired by the day, will not pick over five barrels of apples per day, while there are other men, who under similar circumstances, may pick 25 barrels a day. It does not pay to hire men by the day to pick apples if you can get them picked by the barrel, even at a little higher price than 10 cents per barrel.

Subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower.



Women Physicians.

In reply to a reader of Green's Fruit Grower I will say that forty years ago I do not know that any women physicians existed in this country. During the past ten years women physicians have increased rapidly. At first there was great prejudice against any woman practicing medicine. Why should not a woman be a physician? No one can give a satisfactory answer. Women are the best nurses that the world produces and half of the physician's work consists of nursing, or suggesting how others may nurse the sick. Women are more sympathetic than men and sick people desire sympathy. Women have more tact than men and no one needs more tact than the physician. Women are more tender hearted than men and the doctor should be tender hearted. There is every reason why there should be an open field for women physicians, not for the purpose of doctoring men but for attendance upon their own sex.

It is not proper nor right for a man to attend a modest, shrinking woman during many of her ailments. Many such women have chosen death rather than to thus expose themselves to male physicians. Now every sick woman can be assured of finding capable women physicians in every city who can attend them with great skill.

The Weekly Washing.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. J. C.

I saw a convenient arrangement for a wash room recently. A small shed room was fitted up. An old cook stove occupied one corner. A corner cupboard held the starch, bluing, soap, clothes pins, etc. There were two fixed tubs on one side made of heavy boards so securely fastened that leaking was impossible. A faucet was placed near the bottom of each tub for drawing off the dirty water without lifting or moving the tubs. When the washing is done and the tubs are dried out, one is used to keep the dirty clothes in; the other holds the wringer and a cover is put on to keep the dust out. Separate the clothes at night, putting everything except the colored clothes in clear water to soak. Heat enough water in the boiler to boil the first lot without crowding, dissolving enough gold dust powder in it to make a good suds. When it reaches the scalding point put in the finest whitest pieces, scaping cuffs, collars and other soiled parts. Push the clothes down frequently and boil fifteen minutes. Take them out in a tub and slightly rub any pieces that need it. Put the second lot into the boiler and proceed as before. Wash the colored clothes in the same water where the first clothes were washed. Rinse thoroughly, starch and hang on the line.

Sponge Cake—One pound of sugar, ten eggs beaten separately, three-fourths cupful of flour. This will bake two loaves.

Sponge Cake No. 2—One cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour, five eggs beaten separately. A little nutmeg.

Jelly Cake—Three eggs beaten separately, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Bake in sheets. Put together with currant or grape jelly.

French Loaf—Three cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of butter, five eggs, one and one-half cupfuls of sour milk, five cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of soda.

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind, Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all drug-gists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1900.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Butter that does not taste quite as fresh as it should may be greatly improved by putting in a wooden chopping bowl with salt water and thoroughly working it over and over with a butter worker or even a potato masher. Pour off the salt water and substitute sweet milk, working it into the butter in the same way. Finally wash well with clear, cold water.

A dusting set for housekeepers comprises cap, sleeves and an apron with pockets. The last-named article is made long and wide, fully protecting the dress. From twelve to eighteen inches of it is turned up at the bottom and on the under side. By two rows of machine stitching this is divided into three pockets. These are most useful to receive the odds and ends always found out of place on a dusting tour, as well as the silk, chamois and linen dust-cloths for quick use. These serviceable dust sets are made of crossbar linen toweling, colored crash, dainty linens, or, indeed, any other washable material.

Children's white dresses often get badly stained with fruit. The worst stains may be removed in the following manner: Dissolve a large but not heaping tablespoonful of chloride of lime in an eight-quart pail of water. Soak the garment in the solution, squeezing it occasionally. In twenty-four hours or less, according to the extent of the stain, the garment will be quite clean.

If there is a noisy hinge on the door or blind of the summer cottage, treat it with soap and its complaints will be stilled.

For cleansing the inside of cut-glass water bottles or other narrow-necked vessels, a weak solution of hydrochloric acid is better than shot or sand, as these make imperceptible scratches on the surface of the glass, eventually destroying much of its brilliant quality. Care must be taken to rinse the vessels thoroughly after using the acid. A manufacturer of cut glass advises that before using ice-cream platters, punch bowls, sorbet glasses, or other pieces designed for frozen foods or chilled beverages, the glass should be allowed to stand for a few minutes in a cold place or held under a jet of cold water.

"I have saved my eldest boy twice by the use of kerosene. The first time it was out on a ranch in Kansas. He had a fearful attack of membranous croup. His father was racing over the prairie for a doctor, who could not be got in time. I watched for the boy's death at every convulsive struggle for breath, when into my mind rushed a saying of my old nurse: 'We always killed the croup w'd kerosene.' I had a horror of her advice in my childhood, but then I blessed her, as I seized my lamp, blew out the flame and succeeded in forcing some of the oil into my child's mouth. In ten minutes the hardness of the phlegm was gone and the child saved. Once again I used it, and with none but good effect; and, while in all cases where I could have medical aid I should prefer to rely upon my doctor, still I feel that armed with kerosene, I am equipped to fight croup and win."—Rural World.

Walnut Salad—Procure the best grade of Grenoble walnuts, crack and take the meats out of the shell in perfect halves. Combine with an equal quantity of crisp white celery, cut in small pieces, cover with French dressing or mayonnaise, and serve on lettuce leaves. Tart apples, pared, cored and cut in cubes, may be substituted for the celery, or the walnuts may be used with cream cheese, tomatoes, oranges, or grape fruit.

Almond Hot Balls—To the beaten whites of 3 eggs add 1-4 cupful of seed and cut raisins and 2 tablespoonfuls of sherry. Allow the mixture to stand for an hour. Beat the whites of 6 eggs to a stiff meringue with 6 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Add the raisins, turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with whipped cream.

Peach Ice Cream—Put enough ripe, peeled and stoned peaches through a sieve to make one pint of pulp, sweeten to taste. Add one pint of sweet milk to one pint of thin cream, sweeten and mix thoroughly, pour into a freezer and as soon as it sets, add the peaches. Freeze five minutes and add the well beaten whites of two eggs. Stir all well and freeze hard.

There should be a bottle of lime water and sweet oil, or one of soda and boiled linseed oil, marked "For Burns," in every kitchen. If applied immediately the relief from pain is very great.

Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep.—R. L. Stevenson.



1904 Fairy Calendar Free!

Fairbank's Fairy Calendar has already taken its place at the head of the annual artistic creations, and we honestly believe that this year's calendar far exceeds all our previous productions.

It consists of seven (7) sheets, size 10 x 13 1/2, free from all advertising, the first sheet bearing the year's calendar and the other six composed of beautiful female heads (which are shown above) around each being a frame effect in imitation of burnt leather, with borders and decorations in L'Art Nouveau (The New Art), the latest French treatment of decoration, which is now all the vogue. The drawings by C. Ward Traver, an artist of national repute, are reproduced lithographically in twelve colors, and each is fitted with a muslin hanger. Calendars of far less beauty and artistic merit retail ready for \$1.00 or \$1.50. We will send you this beautiful Fairy Calendar which is

now ready for delivery

on receipt of ten oval Box Fronts from Fairy Soap, or, if you prefer, for 25c in stamps. Fairy Soap, the Oval cake, is the purest and finest piece of white soap in the world; it sells for 5c, each cake wrapped and packed in a separate carton. Be sure to give full name and address.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Department 186 Chicago.

Woman, Lovely Woman.—A girl in this town had a proposal of marriage Sunday night, and asked a week to consider it before filing her answer. She then organized herself into an investigating committee and commenced taking testimony from the married women of her acquaintance. The first one she visited used to be a belle and the most admired girl in town before she was married, six years ago. The cross-examination brought out the fact that she had three children, did all her own work, including washing and ironing, and hadn't been downtown in four weeks, and that her husband hadn't given her but \$2 since she was married, and that he had borrowed and forgot to pay back \$10 which her brother gave her once as a Christmas present. He bought her a new overcoat with the money, while she wore the same plush coat that she wore when he was courting her. Another woman whom she visited quit teaching school three years ago to marry "the handsomest and best-dressed man in town," and she is now supporting him. A third didn't say her soul was her own when her husband was around, though she used to write some lovely essays when she was in the school on the "Emancipation of Women." And the fourth woman she visited was divorced. After visiting them and summing up the evidence she went home and wrote to the young man. She will be married next month.—Minneapolis (Kan.) Messenger.

Almond Hot Balls—To the beaten whites of 3 eggs add 1-4 cupful of seed and cut raisins and 2 tablespoonfuls of sherry. Allow the mixture to stand for an hour. Beat the whites of 6 eggs to a stiff meringue with 6 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Add the raisins, turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with whipped cream.

Plum Marmalade.—To make thoroughly good marmalade, use the yellow of green gage plums. Cut them in halves and remove the stones. Then weigh and allow half their weight in sugar. Put the fruit in the preserving kettle with just enough water to cover the bottom, then heat slowly until it reaches the boiling point. Stir and mash the fruit with a wooden spoon until reduced to a pulp. Then add the sugar and boil continuously for a quarter of an hour, stirring all the time. Remove the kettle to the side of the range, and let the plums stew slowly for twenty minutes longer, stirring only often enough to prevent burning. Pack in stone jars or in small glasses. Cover tightly.

There is nothing in the line of plums more excellent for general use in the winter cuisine than the German prune preserved.

Cream Puffs.—Almost every one likes the delicate little cakes known as puffs or éclairs, but almost every one imagines that they are too difficult for an amateur cook to attempt, says exchange. Directions given for them in the recipe books usually are for a great number and sound like professional work. But the following makes a couple of dozen of small puffs, which may be baked in gem pans and then filled with whipped cream, custard or whatever is desired. Boil together for one moment one cup of water, one-half cup of butter and one cup of flour. Set away to cool, and then stir in, one at a time, three eggs not beaten. Drop into the greased pans and bake. Surely there is no easier cake to make than this, and none surer to "turn out well." After baking, which must be done in a steady oven, let them cool, cut a slot in the side, and insert the filling as fancied.

Oyster Shortcake.—If this is carefully made it is delicious. Make a rich but light baking powder biscuit dough and bake in layer cake tins, split and lightly butter each as it comes from the oven. Scald the strained liquor from a quart of oysters. Rub two teaspoonfuls of butter smooth with two tablespoonfuls of flour and stir into one and one-half cups of scalded milk. Cook and stir until it thickens; add a tablespoonful of butter to the oyster juice, heat it; season to taste with salt and white or cayenne pepper. Add oysters and heat until the gills ruffle. Then lay the oysters on the layers of shortcake, add the liquor to the sauce and when blended spread over the oysters; then add another layer of cake, then oysters and pour sauce over the whole, sprinkle with a little minced parsley and serve very hot.

Nougat—Add to the white of 1 egg 2 tablespoonsfuls of cold water and 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. Stir in enough confectioner's sugar to make a stiff paste. Have ready 2 pounds of chopped nutmeats, using almonds, pecans, Brazil nuts and filberts. Put some confectioner's sugar on the moulding board, lay the paste on it, and mix well. Roll out with the rolling pin, cut in strips half an inch wide and an inch and a half long, and put on plates to dry.

To make baked potatoes floury, prick them all over with a fork before putting them in the oven.



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Ren-Car-Ta possesses a grand combination of cleansing and tonic properties and acts on the internal organs, relieving them of diseased matter and poisonous secretions and restoring them to the healthful performance of their natural duties.

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WORDS OF PRAISE FROM THE CURED

MANUEL HICKS of Watunga Falls, N. C., writes: "I am glad that I wrote for a bottle of **Ren-Car-Ta**. I was troubled with my Kidneys and Liver for about ten years. I have tried lots of remedies, but none of them did me any good and I thought I would try your **Ren-Car-Ta**. I only weighed 125 pounds when I commenced taking your **Ren-Car-Ta** and now I weigh 185 pounds. I never had anything help me so much as your **Ren-Car-Ta**. I know there is no other medicine in the world as good and I hope that everybody will try it for I know that it will help them."

MISS OLA L. GATES, Beaver Pond, Va., says: "This is to certify that one bottle of **Ren-Car-Ta** has benefited me so much that I am glad to add my testimonial to that of others that have been cured."

FREE Send us your name and address and we will gladly send you a trial bottle of **Ren-Car-Ta** without one cent of cost to you. We want you to test its wonderful merits for yourself because we know it will cure you. We only ask that when you are cured you will recommend our remedy to others. Be sure and write today. Large Size Bottles \$1.00. Reliable agents wanted.

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**"Don't borrow or lend,
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Have a knife of your own. Have a good one. Let us make you a present of a Keen Kutter, Hand Hammered outfit, like illustration which is only about one-third actual size. It possesses good stuff and will give satisfactory service. We will send you one post-paid on receipt of your 50c. to pay for Green's Fruit Grower one year, if you claim this premium when subscribing.



Perhaps it's a Pruner you need.

Every fruit grower should own a good one. We are in position to supply every subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower with the useful article. Will send one to you post-paid on receipt of 50c. to pay for the paper one year and 25c. additional. Send 75c. for paper and pruning knife.

**Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
Rochester, N. Y.**

EDITORIAL

The birds have gone southward and can no longer cheer our homes. Now let us make the most of the children. Let us endeavor to make their home life bright, cheerful and enjoyable. If we do this work in the right spirit we will be made cheerful ourselves, although the winds and frosts of winter are approaching.

What do you think of the profits of five acres of apple orchard yielding \$750 worth of apples in one year, as compared with the profits of ordinary farming on five acres? The yield was 500 barrels from five acres. Small fruits pay even better than apple orchards in many localities.

The England apple crop is very small this year and the English apple eaters will have to depend largely upon American or Canadian fruit. The apple crop in Germany and other parts of Europe is also light. This will make a great demand for American apples and is one reason for the present high prices paid for fine fruit. At Green's fruit farm we have sold our Baldwin apples at \$2 per barrel.

It is not necessary for a frost to appear in order that the autumn leaves may color or that chestnut burs may be opened. Autumn leaves will change their color and chestnut burs will open without frost.

In reply to an inquiry as to whether the leaves of trees of the North would fall in autumn provided there were no frosts and no wind, I will say that I think they would in most instances, and yet if these northern trees were planted in the South they might, in time, change their habit and retain their foliage. This is an interesting question for the experiment stations to consider.

Many apples have been blown from the trees in Western New York. Those who delay picking apples until late in the fall must ever take the risk of having their fruit blown from the trees. The safest time to pick apples in Western New York is about October 1st.

Is the corn husking done? Are the potatoes all dug, and are the beets, turnips and other garden vegetables housed? I have known farmers to delay husking corn until the snow falls. This is poor economy. No one can do a good day's work after the weather gets cold. Thousands of acres of potatoes and carrots are destroyed in this country each year owing to the digging having been delayed until the frost made digging impossible. If you cannot get some one to gather the crop paying them in a large share of the product.

Complaint is made that in some of the fairs held this fall exhibitors were not treated justly in regard to being awarded premiums. If the reader is one of those who has been treated unjustly let him keep still and say nothing for the end of that fair is not far off where unjust discriminations are shown. It is absolutely indispensable that all exhibitors should be treated fairly, but if they are not the managers of the fairs are the ones who will suffer more than the exhibitors.

The pear crop was better than looked for this season. Early shipments show good returns. Bartlett and Duchess are still favorites with us. From one little twig grown from a bud of Souvenir du Congress set in a Duchess dwarf tree some years ago, the writer picked five specimens which weighed six pounds and a half, the largest tipped the scales at twenty-five ounces. A plate of this variety was sent to the State fair with forty or fifty plates of apples from our specimen trees here. We find over 100 varieties of apples fruiting here this season.

The weekly crop bulletin of Cornell University remarks as follows, says E. C. Crossman: Apples in this state seem to be an average crop. In Broome county, apples medium crop, pears and plums fair crop; Chenango county, apples light, plums and pears good; Cortland county, apples fair crop, plums plenty; Tompkins county, apples fair, grapes light crop.

Speaking of tramps, I am reminded that in Europe no man or woman is allowed to trample over the country without a passport to show who and what they may be. Such a law should be passed in this country.

TO GARDEN AND FARM SUBSCRIBERS.

On May 15th, 1902, the publisher of Green's Fruit Grower purchased Garden and Farm, then published at Chicago. All arrearages of subscribers and all subscribers were assigned to Green's Fruit Grower for a valuable consideration. Since that time we have been mailing Green's Fruit Grower regularly to these subscribers of Garden and Farm. We trust we have made many friends with these Garden and Farm subscribers. It is time now that we were hearing from many more of those subscribers. Now is the time for them to pay up and to renew their subscriptions for Green's Fruit Grower. We ask them kindly to give this matter their attention without delay.

Burning Over Old Strawberry Beds.—This has been practiced by careless cultivators who have old abandoned beds of strawberries in which the grass and weeds have run at random. We do not advise such poor methods of growing strawberries but where there are such old beds located so that they can be burned without endangering buildings or fences they may be burned over by scattering a little straw over the beds, providing there is not enough litter there to cause the fire to spread over the entire surface. The weeds, seeds and much of the grass will be destroyed, but unless the fire is very hot the crowns of the plants will not be injured and a reasonable crop of fruit may be secured the next season.

G. A. L. of Connecticut has some blackberry and raspberry bushes that have grown single canes the past season from ten to twelve feet high and wants to know what he failed to do and what he should do in the future, especially about pruning them.

Reply: Berry bushes that grow so luxuriantly as those mentioned must be in good soil and well cared for. While they are very tall it is a question if it would have been better to have pinched them back when very young and caused them to send out branches. Careful experiments have recently proved that it rarely pays to pinch back or summer prune berry bushes; on the contrary, it shortened the crop. Let them grow and in the fall or following spring cut them back somewhat and tie to stakes or a trellis. Some very good growers prefer not to cut back much and tie the long canes to supports of some kind. Of course all the last year's bearing canes must be cut down to the ground, as they are dead.

Rainy days depress many people, particularly those who are idle. Busy people are not annoyed by rainy days. Those who are suffering from bereavement, or sorrow of any kind are apt to be depressed by cloudy weather, or exhilarated by bright days. The sunshine certainly has the effect of cheering humanity as well as the lower animals. We should aim to get all the sunshine into our lives possible, but when we are depressed on rainy days we should make an effort to busy ourselves with some important work, then we will forget all about the weather.

I heard of a giant Producers League in the West with a capital of \$100,000,000, the object being to secure better prices for producers of farm crops. I see no reason why producers should not combine so as to secure lower transportation rates and better prices through sales made in large quantities by special agents employed for that purpose.

The American Grape Acid Association of San Francisco, Cal., offer a reward of \$25,000 to any person who devises a process or formula for the utilization of California grapes into tartaric acid at a price that would permit exportation without loss.

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The Apple Crop.—Apple buyers are anxious to learn every year what the prospects are for the apple crop in Western New York, since apples in this section are in great demand. Some of the best orchardists in the world are located in this vicinity. Apples grown here are of fine quality and color, and keep longer than those grown in some other localities. The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle has interviewed leading apple growers in various sections of Western New York. It is found that the orchards will vary in their yields. Some of them have 33 per cent., others 75 per cent., others 50 per cent., others 80 per cent., others 100 per cent. of a full crop of apples. It is estimated that the percentage of the crop of apples as compared with last year will be 72 per cent. Last year was a season of great abundance. Apples are of better quality this year than last year.

Subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower.

WHAT I WOULD DO IF I WERE VERY POOR.

In the last issue of Green's Fruit Grower we published a number of letters stating what the writers would do with their money if they were very rich. All of the friends asked to write on this subject reported, and they have our thanks. Recently we have sent out to other friends an invitation to express their views as to what they would do if they were very poor, but to this request we have received few replies. This indicates that it is easier for people to tell what they think they would do if they were very rich than to tell what they think they would do if they were very poor.

I will now ask the readers of Green's Fruit Grower to write briefly on this subject, stating what they would do if they were very poor in order to support life and make themselves as comfortable as possible. We cannot agree to publish all the letters we receive, but we will publish a number of those that seem to be most interesting and helpful. Do not write long letters in reply, the more brief your replies the more probability there will be of their being published.

MY PRAYER.

Great Creative Spirit, the sum of all intelligence, Eternal One, living ever in the past and future, incomprehensible through Thy vastness, Heavenly Father, forgive me for not understanding Thee better. Forgive me for my belief in things not true, in myths, dogmas, formulas, superstitions. Forgive me for my belief in the unreasonable, the unnatural, the presumptuous, the impossible. Forgive me for not believing more fully things that are true, palpable and apparent. Forgive me for not discovering Thee sooner in nature, in the songs of birds, the movements of the sun and other heavenly bodies, the roar of the ocean, the sighing of winds, the majesty of the mountains. Forgive me for not learning more of Thee in current events. Forgive me for destroying life, Thy greatest creation, which I cannot in my ignorance define. Forgive me for getting less joy out of life than I should have received, and for not bestowing upon others half the joy of which I am capable. Forgive me for apprehending evil and calamities when none surrounded me. Forgive me for misconceptions of the Bible.

THE BEST FLOWERING PLANT.

Every one desires to know which hardy plant makes the best display of flowers at the least outlay of labor and money. Our answer to Green's Fruit Grower readers is Perennial Phlox is the best, and yet there are few people familiar with this showy and attractive plant, and few know how easily it can be grown or how greatly it will beautify their home and grounds. Many people who drive by the home of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower stop to admire a bed 100 feet long by nearly 50 feet wide, filled with various kinds of shrubbery, but more largely with perennial phlox than with anything else. Phlox is a herbaceous plant, the tops dying down every winter, but the roots retaining their vigor year after year, sending up each spring new flowering stalks that bloom profusely. The plants are all shades of pink and crimson, some pure white, others white with red centers. Different varieties of phlox vary in date of blossoming, so that we have phlox in bloom at our place for over two months every summer. The plants remain in bloom a long time and are very bright and showy.

A handy bottle to have about the house is one filled with one part of ammonia to four parts of water. This will remove grease spots or clean windows, mirrors, painted wood work, etc. Mark it poison.

We are told of a man so stingy that he would not buy a collar button. He used a wart which grew on the back of his neck.

This has been considered an off year for peaches and yet there has been a plentiful crop of superior peaches in Western New York where twenty years ago no one grew peaches for market, it being deemed too far north. Prices have been remarkably good throughout the season with a constant tendency to rise. I have paid 95 cents a basket for superior Late Crawford. Early Crawford sold in this market from 50 to 75 cents per basket. Our readers may be surprised to hear of my buying peaches when we have peaches of our own growing for sale at our fruit farm twelve miles out of Rochester. But the fact is that our wagons do not come into Rochester to sell peaches. They find better markets out in the country, therefore often I supply myself at the local market.

GATHERING AND KEEPING FALL AND WINTER FRUITS.

These fruits will generally have been picked before this issue of Green's Fruit Grower arrives. Whether the fruit will keep long will depend upon the care with which the fruit has been gathered, or the place in which it has been stored and upon the date on which the fruit was gathered. We do not pick apples and other fruits and pile them in the orchard as we used to do years ago. We place them in barrels immediately on taking them from the tree, and at once place them in cold storage or in the coolest place possible. There are often several weeks of warm weather in the fall, often late in the fall and this interferes seriously with the keeping of late fall or winter fruits. Few fruit growers are well provided with ample room for temporary storage of a large quantity of fruit. Barrels have been the popular packages for apples and half barrels for pears, but of late growers of the finest fruit have been packing in boxes with success. Often the fine specimens placed in these boxes are wrapped each in tissue paper. Many cellars are unfitted for storing fruit by furnaces placed in them, or by hot fires kept in the room above. There are few house cellars cool enough for the storage of apples and pears. The result is that Anjou, Bosc and other pears that should keep some time ripen up rapidly and must be put on the market earlier than is desirable. Apples this year are of better quality than ordinary, and since the apple crops of Europe are extremely light and the demand for fruit is good on both sides of the Atlantic our readers should secure good prices for that which they have to sell.

A VALUABLE NEW GRAPE.

The "Wisconsin Horticulturist" sometime ago reported as follows: "One of the most attractive and interesting exhibits of new grapes ever made in this country was seen at the fair held at Milwaukee September, 1898, consisting of fifty-three distinct varieties of American seedling grapes, all having originated with F. W. Loudon, originator of Jessie strawberry, Loudon raspberry and Janesville grape." These fifty-three varieties had been selected from thousands of seedlings, crosses of hardy and desirable varieties. The best of these fifty-three varieties Mr. Loudon wrote he had decided to call the Charles A. Green grape, on account of the interest that Mr. Green had taken in Mr. Loudon and his new fruits. Since that time this new grape has been fruiting at Janesville, Wis., and at Bluffton, Mo., by the late Judge Samuel Miller. Judge Miller reported that he was greatly pleased with this grape at his place and that it was worthy of introduction and dissemination. This grape has fruited for the first time this season at Rochester, N. Y. It is a native grape showing no evidence of foreign blood. Its foliage resembles Niagara. It is a white grape, berry and cluster large. The cluster is compact and the berries hang well to the stem. It is an early grape ripening about with Worden; it is of good quality.

We have been offering this valuable new grape as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower and we can assure all of our readers who have received these vines that they have received a prize. They should give it careful attention feeling assured that it will delight them when it comes into fruit. Green's Fruit grower offers to send you by mail a well rooted vine of this valuable new grape if you will send \$1.25 for a four years' subscription; or, if you will send four other subscriptions with your own and \$1.25 we will mail you a vine of this new grape. Do not delay in sending in your subscription since we have not a large supply of these vines.

The Chicago Post tells of a kind-hearted farmer who was spraying his plum trees to destroy the insects, and omitted one tree because he saw that a robin had built a nest in it. His kindness was well rewarded, for that tree yielded four times as much fruit as did any of the sprayed trees. We did not know that the robin destroyed many of the insects that most trouble the plums, but perhaps the presence of the robin encouraged other insect-eating birds to come to that tree, for the robin is one of the birds that the quarrelsome English sparrow does not care to have trouble with.

The Capital peach, a comparatively new variety which originated in Ohio and has been grown by us several years, surprises us again this season with its crop of immense yellow fleshed fruit, that ripens later than any other variety on the place, being some days later than Beer's Smock.

You cannot do wrong without suffering wrong.

A 17% INVESTMENT

Invest \$10 in a business which has been established 10 years and has already paid 17% in dividends this year.

I offer for sale a few shares of stock in an old established industrial enterprise, which has been making money—more each year—for 10 years, and which has paid 17 per cent. interest this year.

The par value of this stock is \$100 per share.

I consider it worth \$200 per share. At \$200 it is an 8 1/2 per cent. investment.

I will sell you one share for \$100 and you may pay \$10 down and \$10 a month if you prefer that plan.

I will sell you this stock for one-half what I consider it worth, simply to advertise the Investment Department of my business.

Under no circumstance will I sell more than five shares to any one person, as I want as many customers as possible, thereby advertising my Investment Department as widely as possible.

If you buy a share of this stock and find it the most profitable investment you ever made, you will surely come to me the next time you have any money to invest, and that is the very good reason you now have an opportunity of securing from one to five shares of stock in this money-making enterprise.

It will be the best investment you ever made, and it is the best kind of advertising for me.

Write to-day for full particulars and learn how to invest as little as \$10 a month where it will be absolutely safe and where it will earn the largest possible profit consistent with safety.

W. M. OSTRANDER
Investment Department, 239 North American Building, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Here are ten reasons why you should investigate this offer at once:

1st. The business is as staple as wheat. 2nd. This is not a "prospect" or "maybe." It is a full-fledged business, and has been making money—more each year for ten years.

3rd. You will be given an opportunity to make any kind of an investigation you desire.

4th. There is not a dollar's worth of water in the entire enterprise. Every dollar you invest will be secured by a dollar's worth of actual, tangible assets.

5th. The shares are full-paid and non-assessable.

6th. There are no preferred shares. All shareholders draw the same percentage of profits.

7th. Your money will begin to share in the profits the minute it is received. This stock will pay at least 22 per cent. next year.

8th. The business now amounts to \$1,250,000 a year and is still growing.

9th. Upon request I will send you the names of all shareholders in this company (more than 400), to any of whom you may write and ascertain what they think of the stock as an investment.

10th. This offer is made to you through your favorite journal, one of the most reliable and substantial publications in the world.

If you want to take advantage of this extraordinary offer, write to me at once (a postal card will do) saying, simply: "Send information about 17 per cent. investment as advertised in Green's Fruit Grower."

Address all communications to



Healthy Apple Trees.

It makes a difference where you buy trees if you plan to have a choice apple orchard.



Pennsylvania, Nov. 18, 1902.
Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons,

Gentlemen.—The box of trees shipped in October came to hand in good condition. You have filled a number of orders for me in the past and from them there has never been a single error. Expect to give you another order in the spring.

Yours truly, N. G. HESS.

Buy where you have absolute assurance that your order will come right. They are right in variety, thrif, packing and price when you buy of



HARRISON'S NURSERIES.

There's an exceptionally fine stock ready for delivery. We always make a specialty of such prime favorites as York Imperial, Ben Davis, Baldwin, Rome Beauty, etc. Of upwards of a half million apple trees, we have over a hundred varieties, winter, summer and fall. Our climate and methods of propagating make our trees the favorite of the country. We pack so we can guarantee safe arrival everywhere. Our free catalog is the great apple tree buyer's guide. Write for it to-day.

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A great industry has been built up in East Texas growing fruits and vegetables for the Northern markets—peaches, strawberries, plums, tomatoes, potatoes, onions, melons—finest in size, coloring and flavor owing to soil and climatic conditions, and maturing ahead of any other section. As high as \$300 an acre received—good fruit and truck land along the Cotton Belt Route can be bought for \$8 to \$15 an acre—first crop more than pays for it. Write for copy of "Fruit Growing and Truck Farming Along the Cotton Belt Route." Half rates plus \$2 twice a month. Let us help you find a home in the Southwest.

E. W. LaBEAUME, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., 210 Equitable Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Form 129

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is the earliest, easiest worked and most productive land. By using tile you get rid of the surplus water and admit the air to the soil. TILE DRAINAGE meets every requirement. May also be used for fire brick, Chimney Tops, Sawdust Sile, Milk Tiles, etc. White for what you want and prices. JOHN H. JACKSON, 1023 Third Ave., Albany, N.Y.

RHEUMATISM Cured Through the Feet

Jackson Man Discovers an External Cure by Analyzing Foot Sweat. Relief is Immediate.

Try It—FREE!

Anyone can try without paying a cent—the famous Magic Foot Drafts, which always bring comfort and almost always permanently cure Rheumatism, either chronic or acute, no matter how severe. Hundreds of thousands of pairs of Drafts have been sent on approval all over the world and the makers are still sending them to every sufferer they can hear of.

Send your name to-day. You get the Drafts by return mail. If you are fully satisfied with the help they give you, then you can send **One Dollar**. If not, keep your money. You decide.

Magic Foot Drafts work like Magic. Cured patients tell us they perform miracles. They do not. They are scientific—logical. The foot pores, the largest in the body, are located over rich nerve and vascular centers. The Draft on the foot acts through them on every inch of the body—curing Rheumatism no matter where located. Our booklet makes the reason clear.



Sixty-eight per cent of the nitrogen of the foot sweat drawn out through the great foot pores and absorbed by Magic Foot Drafts is in the form of the poison Urea, the basic cause of Rheumatism. The poison is drawn out in exceedingly small particles, but the Drafts work 24 hours a day, swiftly and surely, and when the cure is once effected, it is permanent, for the cause of Rheumatism has been removed. The Drafts are comfortable, safe and sure. Don't suffer needlessly. You are not risking a penny and the chances are nine out of ten that the Drafts will cure you, as they have so many thousands of cases like yours.

Magic Foot Drafts cured Mrs. Leah Brumbaugh, Postmistress of Coburg, Neb., in 1901, and there has been no return of pain.

They cured both Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lincoln of Rochester, New York, over a year ago. No pain since.

R. D. Cummings of Fort Worth, writes: "I have never felt any rheumatic pains after I used Magic Foot Drafts last June (1902)."

Mrs. N. S. Potter, of Shelton, Conn., writes: "I was a poor miserable object when I first applied the Drafts. Now I bless the day I heard of them."

It would take you many weeks to read the grateful letters of cured old rheumatics from every land on earth to the makers of Magic Foot Drafts. Try them yourself. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., 1179 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Michigan, for a pair of Drafts free on approval. Valuable booklet for rheumatics also free. Send no money—only your name.

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There is only one remedy that will cure those suffering with Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. That is the one discovered by the eminent specialist of Kansas City, and to everyone suffering from this terrible disorder, who will send him their name and address he will send a large **FREE** 16-ounce bottle of his medicine. Send for it. Thousands have been cured, why not you? Address

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Rochester, N. Y.

PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of— GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Professor Van Deman: I have a small pear orchard on stony and gravelly land which is about twenty years old and in packing also has much to do with the full bearing. For many years I kept it in clean condition, free from grass or for the culls for sale, at least not in the East. They pack every box alike from top to bottom. There is no cheating in the grades as they are seen from the outside.

In my opinion the fact that the western apples are packed in boxes instead of barrels has something to do with the extra price obtained. Fancy customers seem to prefer them in small packages.

Are the American people eating fruit largely as a rule or have they yet to learn the habit?—I. P. B., Pa.

Reply—While the American people are among the greatest fruit eaters of any that live they do not consume nearly so much as they should. In the tropics there are some regions where fruit is the principal diet but in the temperate countries there is very little eaten compared with what would be both more wholesome and nutritious than many of foods they now eat. We should strive to induce our friends to eat more fruit than they do and practice what we preach.

Which are the best varieties of dwarf pears, plum trees, cherries, grapes and currants to plant for home use? Our situation is in Northern New York in the St. Lawrence valley. The soil is gravelly and well drained. Also please state the best time for planting the varieties named.—Robert H. Smith.

Reply—St. Lawrence county, New York, is in a cold part of the country and there are some of our ordinary varieties of fruits that will not succeed there, because of the severe winters. However, there are many that are sufficiently hardy to succeed there. Of the pears I would name Tyson, Manning, Howell, Seckel, Angouleme and Lawrence. Of the plums the Washington, Bradshaw, Grand Duke and French Damson are good kinds. It would be well to plant a few sour cherries, of which the Richmond and Montmorency are among the best; and of the sweet kinds Tartarian, May Duke and Windsor are good. There are many good kinds of grapes. Plant Winchell (Green Mountain), Delaware, and Concord. Currants are at home in that country and a good list is North Star, Red Cross, Wilder and White Imperial. All these varieties are good for home use and some of them are among the best for market as well.

M. C. B., of Gettysburg, Pa., wants to know what to do to prevent his grapes from rotting. The preventive is very easy and cheap, viz., Bordeaux mixture if well and faithfully applied according to directions laid down in many books, papers and bulletins. Write to the United States Department of Agriculture for publications on the subject and follow their advice.

What do we know about Worthy and Cardinal raspberries? Brief reply.—L. M. P., Mo.

Reply—The Worthy raspberry is a new one that I have never seen tested, but it is reported to be one of the best of the red varieties. Cardinal I have grown for several years past and it is very satisfactory. The bushes are thrifty, hardy and productive. The fruit is large and well colored. If one wants a good red raspberry there is none better than Cardinal, so far as I know.

Have the Japan plums come to stay? What is your opinion of them?—L. B. G., Ohio.

Reply—There is no doubt about the Japanese plums being here to stay. They have their faults, but they are not so many or so great as those of any other class of plums for a large part of the country. The curculio troubles the fruit very little and the trees bear early and abundantly in most sections. In some places they bloom so early as to be often caught by spring frosts. The fault of the fruit rotting is one of its worst, but spraying with Bordeaux mixture will generally prevent this. While the quality is not high it is very good, except in the case of a few varieties, and there is no class of plums that have finer flavor when canned or preserved.

Why is it that eastern fruit growers do not compete more successfully with those of California?—G. D. E., Penn.

Reply—There are several reasons why the California fruit growers get enough better prices for their fruits than those of the east in the eastern markets to make it profitable to ship them across the continent.

In the first place it is appearance. People buy largely with their eyes, and when they see the large and delicately colored California fruits they are attracted to them and often buy without tasting. Not that they are all deceiving in their flavor but some of them are, especially the peaches. The dry climate is conducive to the clear skin and delicate tints that are so common on nearly all fruits that grow there, which are rarely seen on those grown in the East. This is especially true of the California pears and cherries, and the same

pruning. Use common sense and moderation with them, cutting out only those branches that cross or come very close together. The Pruning Book by L. H. Bailey is a very good guide to pruning.

Third—What about the Arkansas Black apple? It seems to die back from the severity of the New Brunswick winters.

Arkansas Black is one of the wine-sap type, and is not suitable to a northern climate. I would not grow it there.

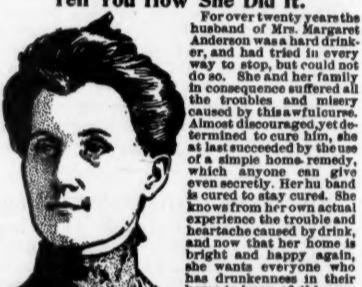
H. E. Van Deman.

When You Are All Bound Up and are suffering from indigestion, lack of appetite, foul breath, headache, dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, kidney and liver complaints you need a tonic laxative, something that will move the bowels quickly, easily and without leaving hurtful effects behind. Never use a purgative or cathartic. They weaken the bowels and system and make the disease worse. Use instead Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine. It tones, builds up, gives new strength and vigor, not alone to the bowels but to the whole being. Only one small dose a day will cure any case, from the lightest to the worst. That means cure, not simply relief only. Most obstinate cases yield gently and easily and the cure is permanent. Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine is not a patent medicine. A list of ingredients is in every package with explanation of their action. Write us for a free sample bottle. Vernal Remedy Co., 26 Seneca Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

All leading druggists sell it.

A WOMAN'S NOBLE WORK Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.



MRS. ANDERSON,
Who Cured Her Husband of
Drinking.

For over twenty years the husband of Mrs. Margaret Anderson was a hard drinker, and had tried in every way to stop, but could not do so. She had finally in consequence suffered all the troubles and misery caused by this awful curse. Almost disengaged, yet determined to stop, she at last succeeded in the use of a simple home remedy, which anyone can give even secretly. Her husband is cured to stay cured. She knows from her own actual experience the trouble and headache caused by drinking, and now that her home is bright and happy again, she wants everyone who has drunkenness in their home to know of this wonderful remedy. They are sincere in their desire to cure this disease, and will write to her, she will tell them just what the remedy is. Her address is Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Box 79, Elkhorn, N. Y. She is sincere in this offer, and has sent this valuable information to thousands, and we know she will gladly send it to you, if you will but write her today.

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Dr. B. F. Bye's Oils for cancers and tumors are a painless cure. Most cases are treated at home. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done. Gives instant relief from pain. Address Dr. B. F. Bye, 500 N. Ill St., Indianapolis, Ind.

IS YOUR HUSBAND, SON OR FATHER A
Drunkard

If so, send your name and address with 4 cents to cover postage, packing, etc., we will send you a package of our "Secret Cure" in a plain package with full directions free, how to give it easily in tea, coffee, food, etc. It is a safe and effective remedy. It is a secret cure, and we will not tell you where it comes from, or who makes it. It is a positive and permanent "Secret Cure" for the Drunk Habit, and will cost you nothing to try it. Good for both sexes.

MILO DRUG CO., Dept. 118 St. Louis, Mo.

Enlarged Prostate Gland.—This is the cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treatment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' experience on receipt of 25 cents. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Darken Your Gray Hair

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair life. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar or lead, ultraviolet, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, bark and flowers. PACKAGE MAKES ONE QUARTER PINT, covers and wets hair, and brings back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. OZARK HERB CO., Block 31, St. Louis, Mo.

Aunt Hannah's Replies.

Dear Aunt Hannah: A young lady eighteen years old and I have been going together for over a year and I have fallen in love with her. She had a beau when I first met her, but in a few weeks she threw him overboard and accepted me as her beau. Then a bachelor neighbor, who had been away over a year, came home and tried to win this girl's affections. He is thirty-five years old, while I am twenty-two. He boasted that he would break up the match between me and the girl. During the summer season my business calls me away from home all the time. During my absence this bachelor would call on the girl many times a day. He finally proposed marriage to her and she accepted. I wrote her charging her with flirting, but she denied that she was a flirt. She said she loved the bachelor better than she did me, and yet when I am present with her and the bachelor she shows me marked attention and some times slight the bachelor. I do not want to give her up. What advice can you give me?—A Western Fool.

Aunt Hannah's Reply—It looks to me as though you had fallen in with a flirt. She had a lover when you began to pay her attention. She discarded this old lover for you and then later discarded you for another suitor. It is possible that still another bachelor might win her affections if he should appear upon the scene. I have but little respect for flirts. They are generally heartless creatures. If she is a heartless flirt you are fortunate in having escaped making her your wife. If she was a flirt before marriage she would probably continue to be a flirt after marriage. You say you are of a jealous disposition, therefore she would have made you miserable throughout your life. Often in this world those things which seem to be calamities are in reality the greatest blessings that could occur. This seeming sorrow of yours may in the end prove to be a very fortunate occurrence. I advise you to keep away from the girl and have nothing to do with her. I give this advice knowing that it is possible that I may not correctly judge her character.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I am a young girl twenty-two years old. I am a member of the Baptist church; I love my church and Sunday school. There are no young men in our community whom I care for, but there is one whom I have met who lives quite a distance from my home whom I have taken quite a fancy to. This young man is quite bashful. Would it be out of place for me to ask him to correspond with me? We live too far apart to meet often in company. What do you think of the propriety of a young girl doing such a thing as this?—Helen.

Reply: Whether or not it would be proper for you to suggest corresponding depends upon the length of time you have been acquainted with this young man, and other circumstances. If you have known him in childhood, if you have been playmates; that is if you are intimately acquainted, there would be nothing improper in your asking him to write you occasionally. But if you are not intimately acquainted with the young man, if he is something of a stranger to you, it would not be proper for you to ask him to correspond with you. The point I wish to make clear is, that the young man could solicit correspondence from you on short acquaintance, but you could not solicit correspondence from him except on long acquaintance. There are many ways by which you could intimate to this bashful young man that you are pleased with his company and are interested in him. Desirable young men do not fancy forward girls. In fact such girls are not admired by any one of good sense. I do not mean by this that you are forward, for I feel that you are not. But it is better to be too shy and backward rather than be too forward in your associations with young men. It is perfectly safe for you, or any of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower to write me, since I do not make known the names or addresses of any of my correspondents.

Farm Wagon only \$21.95.

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon, that is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30-inch wheels with 4-inch tire, and sold for only \$21.95.



This wagon is made of the best material throughout, and really costs but a trifle more than a set of new wheels and fully guaranteed for one year. Catalogue giving a full description will be mailed upon application by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., who also will furnish metal wheels at low prices made any size and width of tire to fit any axle.

Does it Pay?—It has been truthfully claimed that a large portion of the farming community take no agricultural paper. If a census should be taken of the fruit growers of this country it would be found that a large portion of these people do not take any paper devoted to fruit growing. We are told that among the patrons of a large creamery in Pennsylvania but half of them subscribed for a paper devoted to the dairy. How can a man expect to keep posted along a line of business if he does not read a paper devoted to the work in which he is so deeply interested. It was found that those dairymen who did not take a dairy paper did not derive so much profit per cow as did those who subscribed for papers devoted to their interests. It is assumed that every man who lives in the country is something of a fruit grower. He certainly should be and in most instances is something of a fruit grower. It would be greatly to his interest if he was more largely interested in fruit growing. It would add greatly to the interest of his children if they could learn more of fruit growing. Horace Greeley's advice was, "Young man plant trees." Surely there is no work in which a young man can so profitably engage his attention as in planting trees or in setting out plantations of the various small fruits, if not for market, for home consumption. How can the ruralist become informed on the subject of planting trees, plants or vines unless he reads a paper devoted to these subjects? A good fruit paper should give enthusiasm to its readers on the subject of fruit growing, a general insight as to the why's and wherefore's. A single issue of such a paper may contain suggestions or advice that would be worth a hundred times the amount of the yearly subscription price.

Table Oilcloth.—The work table in the kitchen should be covered with some light colored oilcloth, the drawers in the pantry should be lined with it, and oilcloth that comes already scalloped should be used on pantry shelves, shelves on which the lamps are kept, under plant jars in the window or on the mantel, says Tribune Farmer. It will save the varnish of your dining table if placed under the table cloth, whenever hot dishes are usually set, and it makes very good tray cloths to use under children's plates, if the edges be neatly pinked or scalloped. As a material for making children's bibs and high necked work aprons for the housekeeper it has no equal.

Pure white oilcloth makes excellent covers for the wash stands in servants' rooms, or in the boys' rooms. Splashes can be made by decorating pure white oilcloth with water colors, or by placing a Grecian border of gold paint at the top and bottom.

A very good substitute for the storm door may be obtained by tacking, with brass headed tacks, dark green oilcloth over the screen doors.

Mr. Harrel says that what the West Indian calls a hurricane is scarcely more than a New England nor'easter. This is explained by the fact that bananas, cocoanuts, etc., grow on plants that have little power of resistance against strong winds. A stiff gale flattens out a field of banana plants as easily as it would "lodge" a field of wheat or oats. The average Jamaican is not burdened with riches and if he loses \$50 as the result of a "blow" that sweeps his banana plantation he makes more fuss than the Western farmer in the United States would make over the loss of a \$5,000 crop.

As waxed papers may be used in so many ways it pays to save what comes as lining for cracker boxes and in various other packages from the grocers. Rounds of the paper over jams and preserves before placing the covers on jars assist in keeping the contents. Wet with paste and put over jelly glasses, it hardens when dry into a cover impervious to air or moisture. It is cleanly to wrap about small cakes or loaves of bread and makes a neat lining for bread boxes. On ironing day it is also valuable to clean the flat irons upon.

It is commonly assumed by ornithologists that every species of migratory bird breeds in the most northern portion of its range. It has been found, however, that the Australian sand dotterel goes South to breed traveling to the south of New Zealand, or as far toward Antarctic as it can now get.

I have a request to make to you, good friend, right now—that you will speak some pleasant words about Green's Fruit Grower to your neighbors. In this way you can benefit us greatly.

Kerosene oil and whiting mixed is the best combination for eradicating rust. The mixture is excellent for scouring tins.

SAVE MONEY

SEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION THROUGH US.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer yearly subscriptions to the following publications, together with a year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, at reduced prices for the combination. The prices are net, and no premiums are given. Each order must include one subscription to Green's Fruit Grower.

Where more than one of the papers is wanted, a deduction of 25 cents from the clubbing price will be allowed for each additional publication desired, thus giving but one subscription to Green's Fruit Grower.

Regular Price for the Two	NAME OF PAPER AND PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	Our Price for Both	Regular Price for the Two	NAME OF PAPER AND PLACE OF PUBLICATION.	Our Price for Both
(\$"sw." semi-weekly, "w." weekly, "sm." semi-monthly, "m." monthly.)			(\$"sw." semi-weekly, "w." weekly, "sm." semi-monthly, "m." monthly.)		
\$1.00	Agricultural Epitomist, Spencer, Ind.	\$.70	\$1.50	Table Talk, Philadelphia, Tenn.	\$.20
1.00	Agricultural Experiments, Minneapolis	.50	1.50	Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.	.85
1.50	American Agriculturist, New York	1.10	1.50	Texas Farmer, Dallas, Texas	1.10
1.50	American Boy, Detroit	1.10	1.50	Texas Farm Journal, Dallas, Texas	1.15
1.50	American Bee Journal, Chicago, (new)	1.10	1.50	Texas Stockman and Farmer, Dallas	1.20
2.00	American Gardening, New York	.75	1.00	Up-to-Date Farming, Indianapolis	.60
1.50	American Mother, Battle Creek	.85	1.00	Vegetarian, Chicago, N. Y.	1.10
.75	American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse	.45	1.00	Vick's Family Mag., Rochester, N. Y.	.50
1.00	American Poultry Journal, Chicago	.60	1.10	Western Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mich.	.80
1.50	American Sheep Breeder, Chicago	1.10	1.25	Wisconsin Farmer, Madison, Wis.	.80
1.00	American Swineherd and "The Hog Doctor," Chicago	.70	1.50	Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, O.	1.10
2.50	Breeders' Gazette, Chicago	1.35	60	Woman's Magazine, St. Louis, Mo.	.35
1.50	Creamery Journal, Waterloo, Iowa	1.20	1.00	Woman's Poultry Journal, Cedar Rapids	.75
2.00	Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.	.90	1.50	Woman's Tribune, Washington, D. C.	1.10
3.50	Country Life in America, New York	2.25	1.00	Woman's Work, Athens, Ga.	.60
2.00	Christian Herald, New York	.90	1.00	World's Events, Dansville, N. Y.	.75

MAGAZINES.

4.50	Atlantic Monthly, Boston	m.	3.65	2.50	America, Boston	m.	1.50
2.00	Ainslee's Magazine, New York	m.		4.50	Argonaut, San Francisco, Cal.	m.	1.65
4.50	Argonaut, San Francisco	m.		1.10	American Boy, Detroit	m.	1.10
4.50	Century, New York	m.		4.50	Century, New York	m.	3.85
50	Cosmopolitan, New York	m.		50	Cosmopolitan, New York	m.	1.20
3.50	Country Life in America, New York	m.		2.00	Current History, Boston	m.	2.75
4.00	Current History, Boston	m.		3.50	Current Literature, New York	m.	2.95
4.50	Era, Philadelphia	m.		1.50	Every Month, New York	m.	1.00
55	Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, New York	m.		1.00	Four Track News	m.	.70
1.10	Good Government, New York	m.		1.50	Good Health, Battle Creek	m.	1.20
1.50	Good Housekeeping, Springfield	m.		2.00	Good Housekeeping	m.	1.25
3.00	Grocer and Country Merchant, San Francisco	m.		1.50	Harper's Bazar, New York	m.	1.15
1.50	Harper's Magazine, New York	m.		4.50	Harper's Magazine, New York	m.	3.55
4.50	Harper's Weekly, New York	m.		1.50	Harper's Weekly, New York	m.	3.60
50	Humane Journal, Chicago	m.		2.50	Ice and Refrigeration, Chicago	m.	1.10
1.10	Judge, New York	m.		1.50	Judge's Library, New York	m.	2.25
60	Judge's Library, New York	m.		2.50	Kinder-garten Magazine, Chicago	m.	1.05
90	Leslie's Weekly, New York	m.		2.00	Leslie's Weekly	m.	2.85
90	Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia	m.		3.00	Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia	m.	2.05
1.00	Manual Training, Chicago	m.		1.50	McCall's Magazine and Pat., New York	m.	1.25
75	McCall's Magazine and Pat., New York	m.		2.00	Metropolitan Mag., New York	m.	1.70
1.25	Motherhood, New York	m.		1.00	Medical Talk	m.	.60
1.50	Munsey's, New York	m.		1.50	Music World, Boston	m.	1.25
1.50	North American Review, New York	m.		1.50	North American Review, New York	m.	4.35
1.50	New England Magazine, Boston	m.		2.00	North American Review, New York	m.	2.80
5.00	North American Review, New York	m.		5.00	Outing, New York	m.	2.60
3.50	Photo-American, New York	m.		3.50	Photo-American, New York	m.	1.10
3.50	Public Opinion, New York	m.		3.50	Puck, New York	m.	4.35
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3.50	Scientific American, New York	m.		1.50	Success, New York	m.	.95
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PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS.

1.50	Albany Times-Union, Albany	w.	1.20	Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.	w.	.85
1.50	New York Tribune	w.	1.10	Detroit Free Press	w.	
1.50	Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.	w.	1.15	New York Tribune	w.	
1.50	Toledo Weekly Blade	w.	.85	Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.	w.	
1.50	Tribune Weekly Review, New York	w.	1.10	Toledo Weekly Blade	w.	
1.50	Tri-Weekly World, New York	w.	1.00	Tribune Weekly Review, New York	w.	
1.50	Weekly Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.	w.	.85	Tri-Weekly World, New York	w.	
1.50	Weekly Enquirer, Cincinnati, O.	w.	.95	Weekly Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.	w.	
1.50	Weekly Inter Ocean, Chicago	w.		Weekly Enquirer, Cincinnati, O.	w.	

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order, and your order will be filled. Individual checks not taken.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

TERRIFF'S PERFECT WASHER
SENT ON TRIAL

with a positive guarantee to wash the colars and wristbands of the dirtiest rubbing, with no injury to the most delicate fabric. Will do a family washing in one hour; saves time, labor and expense.

FREE We want good, reliable and industrious agents, and in order to secure your help will send one of our washers absolutely free. Write today for Free Catalogue and full particulars.

PORTLAND MANUFACTURING CO., 131 Pearl St., Portland, Mich.

The Fall of the Year.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George F. Cole.

Oh, how we love the pleasant day,
In this dark world of ours,
Yet autumn's chill may chase away
The smile upon the flowers;
And in our harvest fields they lie
In silence and in sleep,
When wintry clouds obscure the sky,
And snows are cold and deep.

And when calm nature's voice is still,
These glorious twilight eves,
Then oft I wander o'er the hill,
Among the fallen leaves;
Where in the light of early dawn
The redbird sang to me,
Besides the stream that follows on
Toward the distant sea.

And now I long for flowers slain
By the cruel frosty air,
When softly falls the patterning rain,
O'er meadows brown and bare;
The giant monarchs of the wood,
Have lost their hoarded gold,
And long the bright red roses stood,
Yet perished in the cold.

A Valuable New Prune.

October 2d I visited the home of the originator of the Thanksgiving prune. Mr. Gridley, the proprietor of the farm home, lives a few miles north of Chili station and about twelve miles west of Rochester, N. Y. This is a beautiful farm and is under a high state of cultivation, Mr. Gridley being an up-to-date farmer. During the time of my visit it rained every moment, but with umbrellas over our heads, Mr. Gridley and I moved from tree to tree deeply interested in the abundant display of large and beautiful prunes. One tree of this prune is thirty years old, yet it still shows much vigor and bears large quantities of fine fruit. There are many trees planted at intervals of three, five and ten years past, and all of these trees were heavily loaded. Indeed it is a pity that Mr. Gridley did not thin out the plums, since the fruit would have been larger if he had done so. But as it is, with the fruit crowded upon the trees, the fruit is of good size, averaging larger than the average plum. In size the Thanksgiving prune compares favorably in size with Grand Duke and Burbank. The size is much larger than Lombard. Mr. Gridley says that these trees have borne prunes as large as the French prune. There seems to be no question about Thanksgiving prune being a genuine prune. To me it seems of better quality than the German prune, and more sugary. The meat is firm and parts freely from the stone. Judging from the fruit I saw on these trees I should think that good prunes can be gathered from these trees as late as the 10th or 15th of October, although the usual season for ripening is October 1st. The numerous trees of this prune as grown here are very healthy. The foliage is fully ripe and is of dark green, somewhat resembling the foliage of Lombard. The peculiarity of this plum, which, in addition to its productiveness, good size and superior quality is that it does not rot like ordinary plums but will keep for weeks or months in an ordinary room, the fruit being so well supplied with sugar prevents it from decay. After standing some time the fruit will shrivel and ultimately will evaporate entirely. But in a suitable storage room the fruit can be kept in eatable condition for weeks and months. Fresh fruit has been eaten January 1st.

The Lime.—Nearly all the lime juice used in the world comes from the tiny island of Montserrat in the British West Indies. The lime grows wild in many West Indian islands, but only in Montserrat is it used commercially. That island is one vast garden of lime trees, and nowhere in the world is there a finer sight than its thirty miles of orchards, laden with the fruit of the lime or fragrant with its blossoms. The fruit is gathered by negro women, who carry it down the hills to the shipping port in big baskets on their heads. Like all West Indians, they are remarkable for their ability to carry heavy weights in this manner. Once the company which controls the lime juice industry sought to lighten the burden of its laborers by introducing wheelbarrows. The negroes filled the wheelbarrows readily enough, and then carried them on their heads as they had been used to carry the baskets. Many a negro woman will carry a hundredweight of limes on her head for a distance of a mile or more.—American Cultivator.

The sainthoods of the fireside and of the market-place . . . they have their martyrdoms, and their palms, and though they get into no calendars, they leave a benediction and a force behind them on the earth when they go up to heaven.—Phillips Brooks.

Nurserymen near Topeka, Kan., lost millions of apple seedlings this year on account of the heavy flood. There are more seedlings grown in that section than any other.

No More Hunting! We Have Them!!

Just what you need to make the most of your fruit.

Here are Some of Them. There are Others. We Have Them. That is the Good Ones



Fruit Presses from
\$3.00 up.
For the Strongest and
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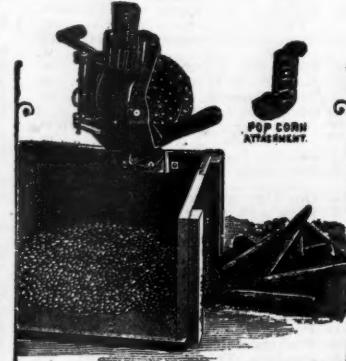
OUR PEAR, QUINCE, AND POTATO PARER

is similar to the Apple Parer. The knife enters into and cleans out the eyes, and by taking a thinner paring, saves 50 per cent. of the outside potato, which is ordinarily wasted. Price only 75 cents.



A very useful time saver.
Price, \$1.00.

HANDY CORN SHELLER



Reliable, substantial, convenient, compact.
Price complete, 85 cents.



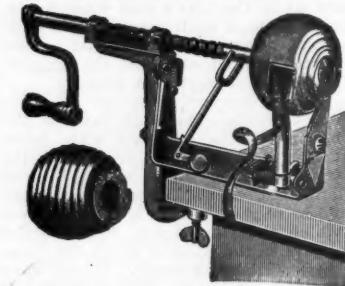
The No. 1
Bone, Shell and
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Poultrymen.
This mill will
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chine for grind-
ing stale bread, crackers, roots, barks and spices,
for pantry or poultry yard. One customer writes
that he ground and sold \$105.00 worth of oyster
shells on the No. 1 mill and it is as good as new.
Regular price, \$5.00. Special price for 30 days.
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GRAPE, WINE AND JELLY PRESS.



Three in one. Cleanest and best. The only one that separates juice, seeds and skins at one operation. For making wines, jellies and fruit butters from grapes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, quinces, pineapples, etc. The dryness of the pulp may be regulated by thumb screw at the outlet. Price, \$3.00.

OUR OWN APPLE PARER.



Pares, cores and slices the fruit and then pushes off apple and core separately. There are imitations of this machine but no rivals. Nothing to break or get out of order. It can be used to pare without coring and slicing. Price, 75 cents.

Large Apple Parer and Corer.

For evaporating and canning houses. Three turns of the crank pares and cores the apple. Three points of excellence: A perfectly straight removable knife arm. When a knife becomes dull it can be instantly replaced and no time lost. A great saving of time when running a dozen or fifteen machines. Plenty of room to put on the apple. The knife head is rotated entirely out of the way in putting on the apple, which is necessary for rapid paring. A safety arrangement which prevents running the fork into the hand in putting on soft apples.

Let us quote you a special price on our RIVAL and PEERLESS parer delivered to your station.

We have EVERYTHING NEEDED for PLANTING, GROWING and MARKETING FRUIT.

Plows	Weeders	Spray Supplies	Slicers	Pruning Knives	Grape Vine Holders
Harrows	Cultivators	Picking Trays	Bleachers	Pruning Saws	Grafting Knives
Rollers	Horse Muzzles	Baskets	Evaporators	Pruning Hooks	Grafting Wax
Planters	Garden Tools	Barrel Headers	Dryers	Snagging Shears	Raffia
Seeders	Sprayers	Parers	Fruit Presses	Budding Knives	

We do not sell everything, but make a specialty of this line.

SEND FOR IMPLEMENT CATALOGUE. Ask for Special Prices on whatever you need.

POULTRY SUPPLIES OFFERED BY OUR SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Bone Mills	Drinking Fountains	Thermometers
Clover Cutters	Incubators	Leg Bands
Food Cookers	Brooders	Powder Bellows
Corn Shellers	Brooders	Spaying Knives

Send for our Supply Catalogue of Fruit Growers' and Poultrymen's Supplies. Ask for Special Prices on whatever you need.

FANCIERS' FRIEND.



The best powder in the market for killing lice on poultry, fleas on dogs, ticks on sheep, etc. It is economical, it being light and bulky. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 25c.

THE CROWN GREEN BONE CUTTER

Cuts easy, fine and fast. Has steel knives; can be taken out and sharpened and replaced in a few minutes. Diameter of hand wheel $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Price, (wt. 50 lbs.) \$6.50

Write To-Day for Our Catalogue of Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Supplies. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Supply Department, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FREE WINE

We want to send you FREE, costing you absolutely nothing, a trial bottle of "Drake's Palmetto Wine." Drop us a postal and it comes a-humming. You know that "way back in bible times people took wine "for the stomach's sake." But the modern grape wine is not good either for stomach, brain or pocket. "Drake's Palmetto Wine" is vastly different. It comes gushing from the palm-fruit of our own sunny South. It is a superb appetizer, tonic and nerve bracer. It cleans and purifies the blood and thus feeds brain and brawn. It builds up athletes and nourishes thinkers.

"Drake's Palmetto Wine" is also a natural medicine. It is a wonderful specific for constipation, flatulence and all dyspeptic troubles. It positively heals catarrh of nose, throat, stomach or bowels. It regulates perfectly the liver, kidneys and bladder. For women it is a true God-send. A tablespoon dose daily cures all those troubles. The wine has a rich, appetizing smack and plucks you up instantly.

WE PROVE ALL THIS

BY SENDING YOU A FREE TRIAL BOTTLE ON REQUEST
DRAKE FORMULA CO., 402 Drake Bldg.,
100 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.



THE LIBERTINE.

First Skeleton. Hark!

Second Skeleton. What is it?

First Sk. They are coming.

Second Sk. Yes I can hear the crunching of gravel under the wheels.

First Sk. There are many mourners.

Second Sk. Yes, he had many friends.

He assumed great piety and unction.

First Sk. What was he?

Second Sk. A Clergyman, called by some an Ambassador of God.

First Sk. A good man then.

Second Sk. No, he was a devil.

First Sk. What a minister and a devil? How can you thus belie a noble profession?

Second Sk. I simply speak as I have knowledge. This man was a desecrator of homes. Clothed with ecclesiastical authority, with the sanction of bishops and elders to pray, teach and preach, he stealthily put out the flames of many hearthstones.

First Sk. Surely you are bereft of your senses. Do you not see that by thus speaking you do injury to a holy cause?

Second Sk. I know that I am telling the truth, and truth should never be suppressed. Both young and old should know what manner of men infest the earth, else how can they be on guard against evil. Thank God there are not many like this one. Let me tell you of a home, so peaceful, so happy the benediction of God seemed to have fallen upon it. The young wife, pure and beautiful, the husband, tender, affectionate, unsuspecting, bravely fighting the battles of life, but deeply absorbed in his work. It was an unpretentious home, yet about it the birds loved to sing, the flowers to bloom, the mountain brook to ripple, the sunshine to sparkle. How fondly the husband pressed the loved wife to his bosom when he bade her good-bye as he went forth to his daily mission, and how tenderly he kissed her on his return. The doors of heaven opened to this loving couple when later the arms of an infant were twined about their necks.

First Sk. You draw the outlines of an attractive picture. Such a home represents the ideals of God and man. There is magic in the word home. There is music and poetry in it. One bereft of home has lost his greatest inheritance. Second Sk. Yes, such a home represents the highest dreams of man, the hope of church, state and heaven. Weakness in home ties, corrupt the home and you demoralize the individual, society and the nation. Correct ideals of home life, carried out in practice, do more for man than church or state. Demoralize the home and you demoralize the nation.

First Sk. Do not clergymen emphasize the holiness of home life?

Second Sk. Yes indeed, and of temperance, resisting evil, benevolence and all virtue. This man (I beg your pardon, this devil), was not amiss in his teaching. Men and women alike wept over his eloquence and graces. Well, he crossed the threshold of this home. The wife, pure until then, smiled a generous welcome to the teacher and pastor of herself and husband, in whom they had perfect confidence. Why did not God, who sees the fall of every sparrow, smite him? Why did he not send a thunderbolt from heaven to crush him before he entered the portals? Should not the fact that he did not smite him there teach us more of truth than any book or school of philosophy?

First Sk. What should it teach us?

Second Sk. That God acts through fixed laws, and that he does not change fixed laws to suit individual circumstances.

First Sk. But does this agree with Biblical doctrines?

Second Sk. It may not seem to, but the substance of Bible teachings is not easily reached. God did not smite Judas in his execrable work, or Nero, Caligula, Philip Second of Spain or Borgia. If God, the loving Father, permits human suffering, human woe, inhuman outrages and tortures, catastrophes where thousands perish by volcano, flood or disease, when He could have prevented it, He would not be a loving father. Recently a husband met the destroyer of his home in the presence of his wife, and on upbraiding him for his conduct the destroyer shot the husband, killing him on the spot. The wife assumed the defense of the destroyer and announced that he had killed her husband in self-defense. If this outraged and murdered husband had been given strength to testify, after thus being inhumanly slaughtered, would he have claimed that God rules over the ordinary events of life, protecting those imposed upon, the or-

phan, widow, the blind, the weak, the unfortunate?

First Sk. What happened to the home you were speaking of before the digestion?

Second Sk. The fire in the hearth grew cold, the light in the window disappeared. The flowers in the garden faded, rank weeds grew where once was beauty. Song birds were driven away by the crow, the owl and the hawk. The rippling, musical brook became muddy and was transformed into stagnant pools, breeding disease. The father became childless, wifeless, homeless, a wrecked wanderer.

First Sk. What became of the cause of all this ruin?

Second Sk. He seemed to prosper before God and men. To-day they bring him here to be buried with honor, but he has committed the unpardonable sin, not in one instance only but in many, a wolf seeking hither and thither whom he might devour.

First Sk. You believe in hell then?

Second Sk. Yes, for if there is no hell how is this fiend to get his just deserts?

First Sk. After hearing your story I want to say that the injured husband did not understand women. As a rule they are better and more pure than men. Their love has less passion in it than men's love. Love to them is more vital than with men—nay it is a necessity, therefore the wife who does not secure love from her husband, that is if she is not petted and caressed by him, is in danger. She hungers for affection and if this is not bestowed by the husband, some other man may offer it. I do not doubt that the injured husband you tell about, for a brief period at least, neglected his wife.

Second Sk. Yes. For a time the husband was so deeply absorbed in his business as to be at times almost unconscious of having a wife, and yet he loved her devotedly.

First Sk. In that case the husband should have assumed that he was in part at fault. Let me give you this leaf from real life, related to me as follows: "I once had a nice little home, was out of debt and respected by the best of people. I had a good, true, industrious wife and one child. A rich doctor, who had plenty of time to do that which was worse than nothing, alienated my wife's affections from husband, child, friends and home. He was a married man who had separated two other couples. Now the woman is leading a life of shame. I am fifty years old, leading a lonesome life on a one hundred and sixty-acre homestead. Now the point I want to make is this: There can be a much superior arrangement of affairs on this beautiful earth than now exists." My reply to such a man would be that perhaps he was somewhat to blame. Perhaps he did not pet her, caress her, and supply the hunger for affection that tugs at every woman's heart. Then the offending doctor may have been a devil incarnate, a man who could tempt angels. Possibly if this man had assumed part of the blame, and had forgiven his penitent wife, she might now be happily presiding over his now desolate home. Why did not the injured husband protect his wife from the villainous doctor? Every husband has a duty to perform in this respect. He should find out her danger. If he does not, if he closes his eyes to that which is going on about his place, he should blame himself. The wife should also look out for the husband, and see that he does not fall into evil ways.

Second Sk. Should they be jealous?

First Sk. Yes, surely. It is the duty of wife or husband to be jealous when occasion offers. Jealousy is only an evil when it is exercised without reason.

Second Sk. Are there many licentious doctors?

First Sk. Yes. Their profession gives them greater opportunities for alluring women from virtue, and for breaking up happy homes, than most others. A doctor can always have an excuse for calling at the home. The woman can always have an excuse for calling on the doctor. The calls of other men would attract far more attention. Clergymen also have greater opportunities for breaking up homes than most men, for they have the privilege of entering at all times the homes of their church members. I have been a church man, and know of the good work of clergymen, but I deplore the opportunities given bad men among them for corrupting the virtuous. There are, however, fewer vicious men among the clergy than any other class. It must be borne in mind that clergymen, doctors, lawyers are all simply men, all having the same passions, all liable to fall through temptation. But people do not so consider clergymen. They are looked upon as saints, who cannot err. This gives them great opportunities for evil when so inclined.

Second Sk. What remedy do you suggest?

First Sk. I would have women to

make professional calls in place of clergymen, and women physicians to attend ailing women. Imagine a lusty young doctor handling a disrobed, ailing young woman as though she were a cat or a pig. Nature revolts at the idea. All womankind shrink from such an act. It paves the way for the libertine, giving him opportunities that should be given to no man. And yet the greatest safeguard in the home is affection, love between husband and wife. If this exists the home is safe, if not it is liable to be invaded by the destroyer. Let mortals be wise and discuss this subject freely. There has been in the past too much squeamishness. Is ignorance a virtue? No. The truth on all subjects, even with children, is wholesome. Innocence cannot be established through ignorance or erroneous teaching. Do not fear to teach the truth about life. Knowledge of truth, of the frailties of mortals, calls into bold relief virtue and virtuous acts.

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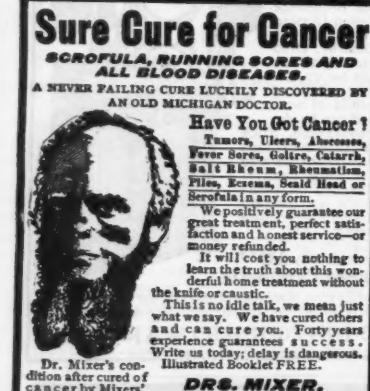
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Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Sadie Williams Fenton.

Having flowers to give to you, I'll give them to you now; I will not wait till death's cold drops are forming on your brow.

They'll cheer your life with perfume rare, They'll brighten weary hours; Why deck your grave—you'll know it not Though it be banked with flowers.

And when for you "the dawn" shall come And my heart is filled with giving, I'll give to you a kindly thought, And the flowers to the living.

"Professor L. H. Bailey is restoring to fertility one of the poorest and most rundown farms in all this township. I have known the farm for 25 years, but never saw a decent crop of anything on it until Bailey took it in hand. He purchased it because of its horrid condition, its nearness to Cornell Agricultural College, where Mr. Bailey was a professor, and because of its picturesque and delightful situation on the bank of Cayuga lake, to which access may be had by water in summer and by highway and a nearby railroad all the year. My home is a mile away from his farm, on a parallel highway, so I do not pass the Bailey place often; but every time I do pass in summer time I see something new developing. His first two principal efforts were in the line of tillage and supplying humus to the soil, of which latter substance the soil had become as innocent as a flint rock. I observed one way he had to secure humus was first to plow deep, thoroughly pulverize the soil, sow buckwheat, and when that had grown and was in full blossom he plowed it down, sowed buckwheat again at once, and so repeated the process. He had many different methods of growing crops, solely for the humus they would furnish. He was so anxious for anything that would make humus that I once knew him to make a man a large offer for a heavy crop of all sorts of weeds that grew on 10 acres of fallow land that the owner had just mowed down before they had matured seeds, to prepare the land for seeding to wheat."

To-morrow.—Charles Kingsley once said: "Be not anxious about to-morrow. Do to-day's duty, fight to-day's temptation; do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things which you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw them." The worried faces many wear indicate the need for repeating such words not once, but over and over again:

Bear the burden of the present, let the morrow bear its own; If the morning sky be pleasant, why the coming night bemoan? Grief nor pain nor any sorrow rends thy heart to Him unknown; He to-day and He to-morrow grace sufficient given His own.

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Baked quinces and apples may also be used in combination, baking until very soft, or cored apples may be stuffed with bits of quince cooked tender and then baked with plenty of water in the baking dish.

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Quince Mold.—Pared, sliced and cooked until tender in cold water, then treated as preserves, quinces may be molded in fancy cups or in a dish, if it is not too large.

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To expect to grow crops without due attention being given to their cultivation.

To expect to grow good farm stock without feeding and giving it attention.

To expect to have good milk cows without providing for their comfort at all seasons.

To leave your farm tools exposed to the weather.

To lounge about the village store or post-office when the weeds are growing in your crop.

To talk of what your farming operations will be next year, while you are doing nothing this year.

To plant fruit trees and then allow the cattle to destroy them.

To leave your neighbors' gates open and expect yours to be always shut.

To elect to office men who cannot take care of themselves by the ordinary pursuits of life.

To be surrounded by mud when you can easily have good paths about your premises.—New York Farmer.

Bees, like all other creatures, relish salt, and should have it placed before them occasionally in a diluted form. To give bees access to salt just sprinkle some on the sawdust in front of the hive. The rain will dilute it properly and the sawdust will retain it for them. Bees are annoyed and hindered in their work by the grass growing up before the entrance of the hive. To prevent this put a bushel of sawdust before each hive, spread out evenly and just level with the entrance. This furnishes them with a fine parade ground, and a good foothold for alighting and starting.

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I predict that the next decade farms will be inhabited by a class of people of whom we may be justly proud.—C. S. Stetson, Androscoggin county, Me.

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Bad Habits of Horses.

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A CURE FOR KICKERS.

Kicking in harness is a very bad vice, and yet I have not known a case that could not be cured. Some cases, however, require much longer-continued treatment than others. I remember one animal, a four-year-old mare that was brought to me for treatment, that required nearly four months of patient training before she was freed from her bad habit. She was finally cured, however, and is now a perfectly gentle horse, often driven by women and children.

The first step to take in the cure of this vice is to impress the horse with your supremacy, and this is best done by laying him down a few times. A horse lying prone upon the ground is robbed of all his natural means of defense, and the knowledge that, at your pleasure you can place him in this humble and defenseless position has an excellent effect on his mind.

Having first selected a smooth piece of greensward, where he will not hurt himself, put on him a bridle and surcingle and strap up his off forefoot with a breeching-strap—the short loop around his foot between hoof and fetlock and the long one around his forearm. Fasten one end of a strap to the near forefoot below the fetlock, pass the other end up through the surcingle and take it in your right hand, the bridle-rein being in your left. Push him slightly, and the moment he steps pull sharply on the strap. This will bring him to his knees. If he is a horse of any spirit he will generally make a valiant fight against the treatment, but having the use of only his two hind legs, he soon becomes wearied and rests with his knees on the ground. Now pull his head toward you and he will fall over the other way.

Repeat this operation several times, carefully watching his temper, and when he begins to "give up" he is ready to harness. In this proceed as follows:

Have ready a strap one and one-half inches wide and eight inches long, with a ring sewed strongly into each end. Attach this firmly to the top of the bridle, so that the rings hang just over the rosettes. Have an extra bit (an ordinary straight one, not jointed) in your horse's mouth. Now take a strong cotton cord a trifle thicker than an ordinary clothes-line, and, leaving one end in the breaking-cart, carry the other end forward

through the off terret, up through the ring on your short strap, down through the off ring of the extra bit, over the horse's nose, through near ring of extra bit, up through near ring on short strap, back through terret, and there tie to the long end, so as to form a checkrein. Adjust this so as to keep the head at a proper elevation—rather low than high, but not too low.

Now, whenever your horse attempts to kick, pull sharply on this line and his nose will be twitched up toward the sky, rendering kicking impossible—for he cannot kick when his nose is sufficiently elevated. It will also disturb his mental equilibrium and unsettle his confidence in himself in a way very consoling to those who have seen him kick a buggy or two to pieces. This arrangement should be used until the horse shows no disposition whatever to kick, and in this matter it is best to err on the side of safety and give him time for thorough repentance—especially as it does not hurt or irritate him in the least as long as he behaves.

The device I have described (which, for want of a better name, I call the "controller") I first used on an exceptionally bad runaway kicker some fifteen years ago, after having used several other contrivances which did not exactly suit me. I have since found it one of the very best means of control and correction, and I have used it with excellent results in the cure of other vices as well as kicking.

When the controller is finally left off it is wise to substitute a checkrein formed on the same principle and to adjust it to keep the horse's head about as high as the controller kept it. (To be continued.)

Keeping Children on the Farm.

We all think our babies are the smartest in the world, and many minds are not disabused of that idea even after we see how stupid our children are during the period of adolescence, says Home and Farm. Therefore we are sure our boys are so smart they will be sure to get into a store (and that is the top rung of the ladder) and some day be a proprietor (a good leap from the ladder). To parents who desire to keep their children out of this maelstrom, I beg leave to offer a few suggestions.

Boys and girls should never be required to do what they do not know how to do until they have had the proper instruction as to how it should be done.

When a child is born it knows just one thing—all subsequent knowledge must be acquired by one of two means, viz., the instruction of a teacher or experience and observation, and we should not ask a service until we are sure proper knowledge for its performance is in possession of the servant. Just think of a boy being required to build a stack of wheat when his only knowledge of how it should be done is obtained by riding by and seeing stacks in the fields of others the year before. Should the father have no word of complaint, nor the thresherman utter no hint of displeasure, the boy will see the disadvantage and loss incurred by threshing wet wheat, and find no pleasure or even satisfaction in his work. It is the right of every farmer's child to know, to the minutest detail, how to perform the multitudinous operations which, in after life, he or she will have to perform. Thereby the performance of them will always give pleasure.

Is there as much as \$5,000,000 in cash anywhere? That is the amount which the farmers and planters of this country will want for the products of 1903. If they had not learned to put their money in the banks or were not such good customers to the rest of the country, farmers and planters could corner the money of the nation, for theirs is the real stuff which sells for cash on delivery. The country is rich which can raise and market such an amount of the products of the earth and employ only about a third of its population in producing it. Here is the real touchstone of prosperity which tells when to build railroads and to invest money without apprehension in many a line of industry. —Muncie, Ind., Star.

An official estimate gives the total yield of wheat in France this year as 345,347,000 bushels or nearly 8,000,000 bushels less than for last year. The Russian wheat crop is very much smaller than one year ago. Argentina has already shipped 19,000,000 bushels more of her last crop than it had of the one before up to September 1st. The exports of wheat from the South American republics have this season broken all records.

"I admires de busy bee," said Uncle Eben, "but I dunno but what I'd rather be de man dat superinten's de hive an' hol's a fus' mortgage on de honey."—Washington Star.

The Harvest Apple Tree.

The old harvest apple tree—Haunt of boy, and bird and bee—With its arms held wide to welcome all the breeze's revelry!

You remember where it grew,
And remember how we knew
All the goodness and the gladness that it
held for me and you.

And the yellow apples, too—Sweetened by the dripping dew,
Faintly blushing at the kisses that the
teasing sunshine threw—

O, the famed Hesperides
Never yielded such as these,
With a winy twang that coaxed us till we
sipped it to the lees!

The old harvest apple tree—Haunt of boy, and bird and bee—With its arms that waved a welcome every
day to you and me!

Clear in memory's dim haze,
Happily it swings and sways,
Wafting us a thousand echoes of the cher-
ished yesterday!

—W. D. Nesbitt in Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Gott on Labor—"The agriculturist of to-day is confronted by a problem, serious and difficult of solution, in the scarcity of efficient help in the agricultural districts. This condition I attribute in a measure to the public schools, which, admirable as they are in most respects, have exhibited a deplorable tendency to educate our boys and girls away from the country and into the cities by neglecting to provide instruction in those studies which create and foster a love of the country, of nature and of those wholesome surroundings which tend to make rural life so desirable.

"The statement has been made that 36 per cent. of the boys who enter the public schools express a desire to become farmers when they grow up, because they love the cows, the horses, the sheep, the woods, the green fields, and all that is associated with life on the farm. Only 3 per cent. of those same boys have retained these aspirations when they leave the public schools. They would become civil engineers, supervising architects, or mechanical experts. Farming as an occupation will do all right for "Dad" and "Uncle Reuben," but they feel themselves adapted to fill higher spheres in life, little realizing or caring for the fact that advanced agriculture of to-day requires for success a broader and more diversified knowledge and training, and affords better opportunities to the young man who will apply himself to it than any other profession. Yet one of the most serious problems that confronts us is how we can keep our boys on the farm.

Fence Rail Philosophy.

Lots of people get a reputation like a mule—by kickin'.

Political bedfellows lose a mighty lot of sleep watching each other.

If a man ever expects to get a loan, he must show that he can stand alone.

It's a heap harder to give in when you are right than when you are wrong. With some folks who marry, money is not as much of an objection as it is an object.

Whether we want it or not, we've all got to take what the future has in store for us.

If a man is prepared for the worst and the worst don't happen, he ain't badly disappointed.

If you want a man to listen, just begin the conversation by criticising his neighbor's methods.

A fool is often considered a wise man, if he has only sense enough to keep his mouth shut.

Some fellers are so content with their life that instead of being satisfied they become petrified.

It's an old saying' that riches don't bring contentment, but lots of people are not content without riches.—Farm Life.

Ask the brush hunter, who even now is cleaning and oiling his hammerless and getting his setter or pointer into condition, what the fascination of his sport consists of and he will tell you that it does not lie in the killing of wild creatures nor the bagging of many brace of ruffed grouse or woodcock. If he is candid and capable of analysing his own emotions and sensations, he will perform acknowledge that the charm of the woods holds him; that the tread of the softly carpeted forest path draws his feet to well remembered haunts; that the air satisfies him better than old wine and that the weight of years of troubles or of business worry seems to slip away from his shoulders as he hits the familiar trail. It is in the days when a man is equally comfortable in shirt sleeves or in a heavy sweater that the woods offer their choicest gifts. Whoever is unable to put himself in a receptive mood for nature's favors at this time is somewhat lacking. Millionaire and mechanic are on equal terms with gun on shoulder and dog at heel, money loses its attraction for the time being and steady unbroken sleep at night repay tenfold the tramp through the preceding day.

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4515 Woman's Tucked Waist, 32 to 40 bust

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4520—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10½ yards 21 inches wide, 8 yards 27 inches wide or 5½ yards 44 inches wide.



4520 Tucked Flounce Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



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4516 Girl's Apron, 4 to 10 years.



4517 Girl's Dress, 4 to 12 years.

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From the earliest times to the present the great leaders of men have been, and are, fair. Blondes are go-ahead, plucky, and determined. They are intended by nature for winning victories on the fields of battle, in the domain of science and letters, and in the world of commerce; but, on the other hand, fair people are dismal failures as great politicians and statesmen, divines and explorers, and as actors and actresses. In all these departments of life the dark-haired are the winners. The fair haired and those of fair complexion are built for fighting—fighting in all the meanings of the word—and they are also able to bear struggles better than the dark complexioned. The fair are dogs of war, full of grit and energy, tenacious, and absolute in their meanings and wants, and they never give in till they are compelled to, and then only by reason of a collection of forces which, on account of their numbers, are strong enough to beat them back. But the fair are only beaten for the time being. They renew the fight again with greater vigor than before, and with a greater determination to win back again their former position.

"I noticed you yawning, Colonel, while I was telling about my experiences in that flood. Did you ever have any adventures in a flooded country?"

"Well, suh, I onct had to spend the whole of a day and a night in a tempestuous hotel."—New York "Times."

Autumn.

Stripped of all its golden yield,
 Waiting lies the bare, brown field,
 For the plowshare, tearing deep,
 For the seed which it shall keep
 Safely underneath the snow
 While the cold winds rage and blow.

Deep within the mother's breast
 Sow the seed, and let it rest;
 None have trusted her in vain—
 Storm and sunshine, snow and rain,
 Each her wondrous work assists—
 They are nature's alchemists.

—New York Sun.

"What is the secret of success?"
 asked the Sphinx.

"Push," said the Button.

"Take pains," said the Window.

"Never be led," said the Pencil.

"Be up to date," said the Calendar.

"Always keep cool," said the Ice.

"Do business on tick," said the Clock.

"Never lose your head," said the Barrel.

"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.

"Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.

"Make light of everything," said the Fire.

"Make much of small things," said the Microscope.

"Never do anything off-hand," said the Glove.

"Spend much time in reflection," said the Mirror.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the Flue.

"Get a good pull with the ring," said the Door-Bell.

"Be sharp in your dealings," said the Knife.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.

"Trust to your stars for success," said the Night.

"Strive to make a good impression," said the Seal.—Life.

Preserving Cider.—There is no method of preventing the fermentation of cider except to add some chemical to it, and in my own practice I add one and one half pounds of carbonate of soda, says "Farm and Fireside." Some prefer to use boric or salicylic acid. About one-half pound of either of these will be sufficient for a large barrel of cider, but it should not be added until it is desired to stop fermentation entirely. Such material is not conductive to health, but is not especially injurious. It is important to use clean casks. If for any reason old casks must be used, they should be washed thoroughly with water, which should be allowed to stand in them some days, and then they should be coated with lime whitewash and filled with the fumes of burning sulphur. The sulphur-fumes may be added by burning a cloth dipped in melted sulphur in the bung-hole of the cask. Sulphur-fumes alone will keep cider from fermenting.

Mr. Greiner says in "Farm and Fireside:" Does Fruit-growing Pay?—Ask the Bartlett pear growers in my vicinity. Even at this year's low prices, five hundred dollars is often realized from an acre of well-cared-for Bartletts, and the expenses of growing and handling the crop are light. One of my neighbors reports having realized two hundred and fifty dollars from an acre of Gandy. A thousand dollars from an acre is a big thing, but it seems to be still within the possibilities with the right varieties and treatment. Gandy is late, and will need careful handling and marketing. Usually it gets the price.

Professor Bailey, writing in Country Life in America, says he always likes to have on hand a bag of nitrate of soda for nitrogen, one of muriate of potash, and one of dissolved South Carolina rock for sulphuric acid. These he applies separately in the garden as he thinks the plants need—one soon learns how to use them.

A cheerful, intelligent face is the end of culture and success enough.—Emer- son.

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Excess.

Men strive for money the whole year long—
It is hard to win and easily spent;
It oft does good and as often wrong,
And gold alone cannot bring content.

Love is the song youth loves to sing,
And a sweeter song man knoweth not;
But to eat one dish is a tedious thing,
And love alone does not boll the pot.

Ambition's a steed that bears a main
To fame, position, glory, wealth;
But a willful charger that hates the rein,
Vaulting ambition, o'erleaps itself.

Wine rests the weary and warms the old,
Wit follows the bubbles that crown the feast;
But it eats the brain and drinks up gold,
And the slave of drink is an utter beast.

Life is delightful in its spring,
And its summer is sweet while joys are ripe;
But how of the winter the swift years bring?
There is nothing so sad as too long a life.

—New York Sun.

Sober Thoughts.

The world is full of life; each life is a tune; so the world is a great orchestra; and of them all how few tunes are played through? How many ended as they were not begun!—B. F. Taylor.

O beautiful human life! Tears come to my eyes as I think of it. So beautiful, so inexpressibly beautiful! How willingly I would strew the paths of all with flowers! How beautiful a delight to make the world joyous! The song should never be silent, the dance never still, the laugh should sound like water which runs forever.—Richard Jefferies.

"Everything in nature goes by law and not by luck. What we sow, we reap."

"To do good simply because it is good to do it and not in the hope of reward is the evidence of Christian purpose."

"Out of suffering have emerged the strongest souls; the most massive characters are seamed with scars.—Rev. E. H. Chapin.

"Sad will be the day for any man when he becomes absolutely contented with the life he is living, with the thoughts he is thinking, and the deeds that he is doing, when there is not forever beating at the doors of his soul some great desire to do something larger which he knows that he was meant and made to do because he is a child of God."

See that no day passes in which you do not make yourself a somewhat better creature; and, in order to do that, find out first what you are now. Try to get strength of heart enough to look yourself fairly in the face in mind as well as in body.—John Ruskin.

Because charity begins at home is no reason that it should be restricted to that limited sphere; of all the virtues she is the one who needs to have the most constant exercise.

It is well to have a high standard of life, even though we may not be able altogether to realize it. Whoever tries for the highest results cannot fail to reach a point far in advance of that from which he started.—Smiles.

Wonders of Alaska.—Chester Whitman Tenant, writing from Dawson, Y. T., to the Hartford Courant, comments somewhat sarcastically on the common ignorance in the states regarding Alaska. He says they have as fine summers as ever were experienced in the East, with almost never-ending daylight and plenty of flowers and vegetables. Native blueberries, red raspberries and wild cranberries grow in abundance, while gardens produce tomatoes, cucumbers, beets, strawberries, etc. It is a short summer, however. His letter, dated August 14th, says fall is now not far off; the evenings (nights) are getting a little dark, and the aurora is beginning to become visible a little. Of the winter aurora he says: "It is worth a trip from Hartford to Dawson just to see it and nothing else; that is, to a person who loves the grand and beautiful. It makes a swishing noise in the sky like the rustling of a woman's silk dress, and your flesh prickles as though a thousand needles were touching it."

A woman can take a heap more interest in her husband if she finds that other women do, too.

Rich uncles have helped many a man to amount to something by being somebody else's rich uncle.

When a man is down in the world, even those who are still further down want to see him come lower yet.

When there are married women around you could put an icicle down a widow's back and she wouldn't shiver.

Just as soon as a man moves back to town he begins to kick to his wife against the things he complained he didn't have when he was in the country.—New York Press.

The summer tournament at the Brooklyn Whist club was won by John Tolar, with 39 plus. E. A. Leslie was second with 34.

Living Close to the Soil.

"The advanced cost of the products of land is very sharply calling attention to the old truth that the closer a man lives to the soil the better he is off. The tendency has been of late years to get away from the soil, anywhere, any business, as far removed from it as possible. If the needs of the food which the soil produces could have been also got rid of it would not have mattered so much, but do what we will the old problem of something to eat is before us all three times a day 365 days in the year. When a man entirely cuts loose from the soil, he becomes at once dependent. As an illustration of what we mean we give the bill of fare of a meal, and this particular meal is only a type of many which, on the writer's own table, invited and precipitated a discussion on this line. The flour of which the bread was composed, the coffee and the condiments were not produced on the farm or in the garden, but everything else on the table was—meat, butter, eggs, all the vegetables, fruits, pickles—a list of choice food products which, had they been bought, would represent a large slice of a good salary each year. Then think of the absolute wholesomeness and purity of such food produced at home amount for not a little—the heaping panful of strawberries just fresh from the garden, the fresh laid eggs."

Freezing Helps the Soil.

There is no question about freezing helping the soil, says Farmer's Tribune. During the spring, summer and fall the ground packs and settles into a compact mass, often impervious to the water which falls upon it, causing it to dry out by evaporation, so that if it were not for the freezing which rends apart the particles, it would plow up lumpy. But the frost separates these particles of the soil and makes it friable as deep as it has been frozen, allowing the water to percolate through and get to the sub-soil where it will be held for the future use of the growing crops. The frost pulverizes the soil much finer and deeper than could be done by any system of cultivation, and it unlocks the fertility in the soil and renders it available for plant food. Everybody knows how freezing expands water. As the water in the soil is frozen it expands and heaves the soil, tearing it apart particle by particle, and when the frost goes out it is loose and friable. The farmer should welcome the cold, freezing winter weather, as it is an aid and helper in producing a large crop of grain the next year.

Education for the Farmer.—There are any amount of people all about us who can show very plainly why the young man fitting himself for the profession of law or medicine should be educated, but how many people forget that it is as essential to be trained for an agricultural pursuit as it is to be trained for medicine or the law, says Farmers' Tribune. True, many farmers who are not trained in schools of agriculture are making a great success of their work, yet how much greater might be their success if they had availed themselves of a course in one of our agricultural colleges. Even those who advocate an agricultural education often fail to prove that such a course is desirable, because the arguments presented contain much of theory and not enough of facts.

"Have you started on that job of work?"

"No, suh," answered Erastus Pinkley. "I specks I might as well put it off till next week."

"Why, this is only Monday."

"I knows it; but de mawnin's half gone, an' den it's only a few days till Friday, an' dat's bad luck, an' I dash' work on Sunday, so I reckons I better wait till I kin git a clean staht."—Washington Star.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—Glenn Leonard, a boy of 10 years of age, grew a crop of wheat last year, 1902, on 10 acres without any help. He gave his father one-third of the crop, his aunt one-third and the remaining third, which he kept for himself, sold for the sum of \$67. This was the net proceeds, after deducting the expense, one-half of which expense, he paid.—E. P. Fisher, Rice County, Kansas.

Exasperated Purchaser—"Didn't you guarantee that this parrot would repeat every word he heard?" Bird Dealer—"Certainly I did." "But he don't repeat a single word." "He repeats every word he hears, but he never hears any. He is as deaf as a post."—Tit-Bits.

One of the greatest frauds is the government seed distribution. I have found the seed practically worthless.—A. C. Stoddard, American Cultivator.

Unitarian literature free. Apply to Stella Boardman, 138 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, New York.

Value of the Apple Crop.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that apples are among the important agricultural products of the United States, which stands first in this specialty. The average annual yield in this country is about 176,000,000 bushels. Of course, the total varies from time to time. The value of the apple crop has come to be recognized of late, and especial care has been directed to the raising of the best varieties. The average yearly output of New York state is now 24,111,000. Pennsylvania comes next, with 24,060,000 bushels, while Ohio and other middle Western states are large growers. The exportation of apples has also become a considerable trade. In good years we sell abroad not less than 3,000,000 bushels. The foreign appetite for American apples is growing, as they are recognized as most healthful and appetizing articles of food. They have a quality and relish not found in any product of foreign lands. There was a time when apples for the use of the household of Queen Victoria were imported directly from the farm of an American producer.

"We will never know in this world the vastness of the harm that has been done to the cause of Christianity, and the greatness of the number of skeptics that have been made, by the unfounded teachings concerning hell torments that used to figure so prominently in pulpit discourses. Friends, I cannot subscribe to such doctrine. I utterly repudiate such teaching. I recoil from it with the greatest abhorrence. I stigmatize it as a vile and stupid libel on the fair name of my gracious Lord. It has not come to us from the Bible. It has come to us largely through tradition and heathen mythology. While we may not know positively what is the precise nature of the retribution that awaits the impenitent sinner, there are some things about it which are quite clear. Exclusion from heaven and the presence of God certainly is included in it: 'Depart from Me, ye workers of iniquity.' Deprivation is another quality of the retribution; the man who had failed to use his talent had it taken from him. Great sorrow is another certainty: 'There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.' The length of its duration is certain: 'These shall go away into everlasting punishment.'—Rev. George Bowler at Rochester, N. Y., Baptist church.

Packing Eggs for Winter.

Be sure the eggs are perfectly fresh to begin with, then pack in coarse salt in pail or boxes; place the egg small end down, and so that each egg is thoroughly surrounded with salt, then put away in a cool, dry place, and the eggs will be fresh for six months. I tried this way last year, and used eggs in April, that were put away in the latter part of October, and they were perfectly clear and fresh. I do not claim this is anything new, but it is "tried," and may be of benefit to some one.—Dakota Farmer.

Note.—And still my wife says that old long stocking legs are the best places to store eggs for daily use. If stored in boxes they must be turned twice a week. This will do if you do not use eggs out of the box. How can you turn them if part are taken out? Dry oats are as good as salt.—Editor G. F. G.

As a grower of gooseberries I never was much of a success until I set out plants of Chautauqua, hence am not able to advise about other sorts, says Tribune Farmer. I like the Chautauqua because it does not mildew a great deal, because it makes a strong growth and does not act sick, as other sorts do with me, and because the fruit is large, borne abundantly and of fine flavor. The list, as I have given it, may seem commonplace to fruitgrowers, but bear in mind that the sorts are designed for the home garden, and if you will give them the space and care necessary and have also a good selection of vegetables for the home garden, farm life will lose some of its drudgery, and you will feel that, at least, you can have some of the luxuries of life on your table both winter and summer.

"Your hair is rather long," suggested the barber.

"That's the way I like it," said the man in the chair. "Spare me your conversation. All I want is a shave."

The barber lathered his face in silence.

Then he strapped his razor.

"I suppose," he said, "you've been looking at some of those pictures in the funny papers that show how barbers talk their customers to death."

"Worse than that," retorted the man in the chair. "I draw the pictures."

The shave he got after that may perhaps be imagined.—Chicago Tribune.

It is almost as risky to praise a woman's husband to her face as it is to criticize him.

Autumn.

Autumn goes loitering through the land, A torch of fire within her hand, Soft sleeps the bloomy haze that broods O'er distant hills and mellowing woods; Rustle the corn fields far and near, And nuts are ripe, and pastures sere, And lovely colors haunt the breeze, Borne o'er the sea and through the trees, Belated beauty lingering still, So near the edge of winter's chill, The deadly daggers of the cold Approach thee and the year grows old.

—Celia Thaxter.

Gems of Thought.

We often do more good by our sympathy than by our labors.

Nothing but infinite pity is sufficient for the infinite pathos of human life.—Olivphant.

Christianity, a wise man has said, is "for use, or it is nothing." It means the deepening life of goodness in the heart.—Alexander Gordon.

The peace of trust comes to our hearts at evening time. The sense of restful security is never so great as when our own activity comes to an end and we throw ourselves entirely upon God and take His promises in place of self-reliance.—I. O. R.

We dig and toil, we worry and fret; and all the while close over us bends the infinite wonder and beauty of nature, saying: "Look up, my child! Feel my smile, and be glad!"—G. S. Merriam.

A man who lives entirely to himself becomes at last obnoxious to himself. I believe it is the law of God that self-centredness ends in self-nauseousness. There is no weariness like the weariness of a man who is wearied of himself, and that is the awful Nemesis which follows the selfish life.—J. H. Jowett.

You need not break the glasses of a telescope or coat them over with paint in order to prevent you from seeing through them. Just breathe upon them, and the dew of your breath will shut out all the stars. So it does not require great crimes to hide the light of God's countenance. Little faults can do it just as well.—H. W. Beecher.

It is how we live more than where we live.—Fidella Fiske.

These are my resources—eternal life, the help of man when he is at his best, and the powers of nature on my side.—Edward Everett Hale.

Watch, lest God's perpetually fresh revelations find your eyes closed and your soul shut; lest a spirit that might have opened to you a store of new and rich life, have roused in you possibilities of growth that may henceforward never wake again, should pass by you unnoticed.—J. Edwin Oggers.

"Having a hard time is not in itself proof of well-doing, but well-doing is always accompanied by what seems at the time to be a severe strain on one's powers."

Guard within yourself that treasure, kindness. Know how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness. Know how to replace to your heart, by the happiness of those you love, the happiness that may be wanting in yourself.—F. W. Faber.

"Dragged crosses are very heavy, but carried crosses are very light."

Great souls have wills, feeble ones have only wishes.—Chinese Proverb.

The real want is of God's men to be multiplied—the fighting saints of the world.—R. J. Campbell.

Be constant, O happy soul, be constant, and of good courage; for, however intolerable thou art to thyself, yet thou wilt be protected, enriched and beloved by that greatest Good.

As a resume, permit me to remark, in order to be specific, that in accord with my observations and belief, my ideal peach orchard may be thus sketched, says Farm Journal.

The location must be chosen where the soil is free and open and the subsoil drainage satisfactory. Indeed the forest tract answering to these conditions, I am convinced, may be safely selected. If such a tract be chosen, the growth should be removed with the ax. The soil should not be disturbed. The plow is not a necessity. The stumps, with the removal of the sprouts seasonably, soon go into a slow decay. The drainage from the surface downward is attracted to the waterways created by the many main roots as they yield in their decay their constituents to the earth.—C. M. Harrison.

The production of olive oil in Italy in 1902-03 has been officially estimated at 48,840,000 gallons.

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Interest Never Sleeps.

If a single dollar had been invested at 6 per cent. compound interest 25 years ago, it would to-day amount to a small fortune. Most people never get ahead in this world because they wait until they have saved "enough to be worth while" before investing it, and they never save it. They save a little and then something comes up and they spend it. The secret of becoming well-to-do is in making each dollar you get **go right to work for you** **earning interest**. Interest goes on and on and never rests, each day that dollar has grown a little and soon the interest itself begins to work for you, and it rolls up like a snowball. There are several reasons why most people never save, first, it is inconvenient and takes time and trouble to go to the bank every time you get a dollar or two, and deposit it, and then the bank may not be handy. Second, as the bank must maintain a costly establishment and pay interest on the idle money in its vaults and profits to its stockholders, it cannot allow you more than 3 per cent. or possibly 4 per cent. and that counts up very slowly. Third, you do not want people in your own town to know all about your business, how much you have saved up, etc. Fourth, if you deposit one or two dollars in a savings bank and spend 10c. carfare doing it you have eaten up more than your whole year's interest on it, besides losing half a day's time. Four years ago a number of well-known business men of St. Louis, each one the head of great business or industrial enterprises employing hundreds of people and doing several millions of dollars business each year, got together and worked out a plan whereby the controlling interest in all the combined enterprises was deposited with a great trust company in St. Louis, and a savings investment corporation organized against these securities. This plan was devised for **their own** employees. A passbook similar to a savings bank book was issued to each person who desired to get ahead in the world and by a special postal system each passbook holder could whenever she had a dollar or two place it in the passbook and drop it in the mails. By return mail the book came back, showing the credit, and ready for use again. The moment the money reached the company it was put to work earning interest. A board of directors composed of responsible experienced business men met once a week and invested this money, the combined deposits of hundreds of people, each being but a small sum, but all together making a large sum. Safe, profitable real estate, mortgage loans, loans to industrial enterprises and other investments were taken up, and especial attention was given to the development of new enterprises, advances being made to safe, profitable inventions and large interests secured in them at a small outlay. Each man on the board of directors being the head of some large business himself and all in different businesses, some bankers, some manufacturers, some publishers, their combined judgment made these investments so wise that the profits from them became enormous. From a start of one hundred thousand dollars capital, the resources of the company in four years grew to over three millions in real estate, bonds, mortgages, machine shops and manufactories. As all the business with its hundreds of depositors was done by mail, it was not necessary to maintain a costly banking establishment, and every dollar received could be **PUT TO WORK**. No great balance of idle money had to be kept in the vaults as in a bank, **EVERY DOLLAR WORKED**. Four times a year interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was credited in each little passbook and this interest also at once got to work. **ONCE A YEAR THE NET EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY WERE EQUALLY DIVIDED BETWEEN THE MEN WHO FORMED THE COMPANY, WHO HAD DEPOSITED THE CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THEIR OWN GREAT CORPORATIONS AS SECURITY, WHO GAVE THEIR SERVICES AND EXPERIENCE WITHOUT SALARY, AND THE PEOPLE WHO HELD THE PASSBOOKS.** So successful was the plan that in the four years the depositors **HAD RECEIVED IN CASH PROFITS MORE THAN THEIR TOTAL DEPOSITS**, while the men behind the company had been able to carry out some of the greatest enterprises in the West. When a depositor has a credit of \$100, a bond is issued to him. This bond is secured by the entire assets of the corporation. It bears coupons like a government bond and every three months one of these coupons is clipped off and cashed by the bondholder. Once a year a draft is sent him or her for their share of the year's profits. Last year (1902) these extra cash profits amounted to 48 per cent. The depositors can withdraw part or all of their money at any time they wish, or can cash their bond at its full face on demand. Whenever you wish to draw out money, the passbook is sent in and the amount wished is charged off and both the money and book come back by return mail. In the meantime every dollar of principal and interest to your credit is working day and night earning interest and profits for you. The plan soon spread out of the city until now hundreds of people all over the country and even in foreign countries hold the little passbooks, sending them in whenever a dollar or two can be spared and having it placed to their credit. Almost before one knows it one of the \$100 bonds comes back with the passbook, and then another and another, until people who had never been able to save in their lives before found themselves possessed of a comfortable income. Then some day a home was to be bought, a mortgage paid off, a child sent to school, a business started, or sickness laid its hand on the home. Then this fund built up of dollars that had **worked**, worked night and day and had never been missed, saved the day and came as a gift from Heaven. These dollars by themselves were so small they never could have done much, but combined with the dollars of hundreds of other people they became a vast sum and enabled the coolheaded, experienced men in charge of the affairs of the company to carry out vast enterprises, such as only great capitalists can accomplish, and each little dollar shared in the profits. The security became greater and greater and the profits larger and larger and each person could withdraw his own little or large sum of money without interfering with the plans of the great corporation.

Would you like to join this little army and make your dollars work? If you invest your savings in stocks, you can not get them back in cash when you want them. You are such a small stockholder you have no voice in affairs and the big stockholders can gobble up the profits. If you put your money away in the bank, it earns nothing for you. If you wait until you have a large sum saved up to invest you will probably never have it and will spend what you have.

Under our plan, you are not a stockholder but a **BONDHOLDER**. You can send a single dollar at a time without trouble or expense, or you can send five thousand if you have it. Every time a hundred dollars has added up to your credit, one of the bonds is issued to you. Whenever you want part or all of your money it comes to you by return mail, and even though it has been deposited but a few days it brings back with it a little more than you sent. It is a wonderful plan and many of the great city banks are now trying to copy it, but their costly establishments, high-priced officers and clerks eat up the interest and they cannot afford to pay the interest that we can. Everyone in St. Louis knows us. The enterprises now owned and controlled by us are among the largest of their kind in the world. Let us send you our book that tells all about them and our plan, it will cost you nothing and it may be the means of making you comfortable for life. No sum is too small and none too large. Some who started with a few dollars and never knew how to get ahead have by following our plan and regularly sending what they could spare to be placed to their credit and **MADE TO WORK**, now become well fixed and have thousand dollars at their command. If they had not **STARTED**, even though it was with a single dollar, they would in all probability to-day be where they were a few years ago, with nothing to fall back on. You do not know what a few years may bring forth. You may have plenty and be well and healthy now. Do not put off saving. **START NOW.** At least let us send you our book 6, which will tell you all about the plan and what it has done. Address,

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This watch is stem wind and set, gold plate finish, 8-8 size, American movement, has hour, minute and second hands, and is tested, regulated and guaranteed. We give this Watch FREE for selling only 20 of our jeweled scarf-pins at 10c each. Each scarf-pin is illustrated and we give for selling only 20 pins. Send name and address for pins. **HAYDEN MFG. CO., 7 R.R. Ave., Attleboro, Mass.**

Virginia Farms

Large and small farms, country estates, dairy and fruit farms. Colonial mansions, etc. Small catalog free. Large catalog, "Virginiæ and Carolinæ, Illustrated," postpaid, 25 cents; showing photos of building, crops and landscape. Handsome farm catalog published, describing hundreds of places.

ONE OF OUR BEST BARGAINS

No. 1,035—On the Staunton River—A charming old Virginia mansion and an excellent farm, 940 acres; about 300 acres are river bottoms, the soil being of great depth and fertility. Brings maximum crops of corn, timothy, clover, etc. About 600 acres cleared and cultivated; and 340 acres in woods. The uplands lie nicely. Farm occupied by the owner until his recent death. There are many farm buildings of various kinds. The farm is well watered, and is one of the very best bargains in Southern Virginia. The location healthy, and good society. About four miles from village and depot. Excellent stock farm and equally good for grain and general farming. Price, \$11,000; one-third cash, balance can run a series of years.

The American Land Co.
33 Kelly Bldg., Springfield, Ohio.

The New Rag Carpet.

"We've got a nice rag-carpet in the sitting-room, brand new. All of us cut and sewed the rags; and pa he pricked his thumb, For the evenings pa and Joe and Marcus, they'd sew, too. And we reeled some off and colored 'em; and made great balls of some; And we took 'em to the weaver, and she wove 'em in her loom, And now we've got a new rag-carpet in the sitting-room."

Experts figure out that 20,000,000,000 tons of water fell in the Middle States last week, says Newark News. The magnitude of this amount of water is too great for the ordinary mind to comprehend. Let us, therefore, resort to illustration.

That one rain would fill 40,799,000,000 bathtubs.

It would, therefore, supply every inhabitant of the United States with 500 baths.

It would fill 20,000,000,000 hot water bottles.

It would barely be contained in a trough seven feet wide and seven feet deep extending from Sitka, Alaska, via Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla., and back to Waverly, this state.

A standpipe twenty feet thick and 3,798 miles high would be required to hold it.

Again, that rainfall would supply all the saloons in New Jersey with chasers for 8,500 years, or until the people of Irvington get the trolley service they want.

With the co-operation of 400 cows, it would provide Newark with milk until 2619 A. D.

It would wash the East Orange City administration whiter than snow, and it would moisten a Morgan trust.

These few aids to the understanding lead inevitably to the conclusion that it certainly rained.

Almost anybody would like to live in "the ideal fruit grower's home," as described by Professor Craig at a recent session of the American Pomological Society, says Democrat and Chronicle. Such an abiding place, said the speaker, should have "beautiful scenery that shall relieve the monotony of daily toil. Let the home be dignified, of simple beauty, without gingerbread ornaments. With a modern system of lighting, rural telephone and rural delivery, are we not enjoying the comforts of the city without its distractions?" Picture in your mind the orchards, the hills, the distant forests, the blue sky, the fleecy clouds, and the house surrounded by all sorts of green things, with a river or a creek near by, and then imagine a more desirable dwelling place—if you can. Fruit raising is profitable, too, if carried on in the right way, and leaves a surplus of profit for a visit to the city in the winter. But that is of secondary importance. To be in partnership with nature is a most happy lot in life—a fact not fully realized by some people until they have had experience with the stuffiness of a crowded town.

Is looking for a hotel an inn-quest. Even the tenor may work toward a base end.

The worthy policeman is forced to the front.

The slow but sure person is always sure to be slow.

A heated argument often ends in cooling drinks.

The belle of the circus is naturally a ringing favorite.

Even fair-minded people prefer to shun a charity fair.

Afternoon calls are sometimes truthfully called a bore.

Even the upright detective acquires a shady reputation.

The girl of the period finds her period of triumph rather brief.

The watchman needs face and hands, but he can do without "wheels."

Few men are so case-hardened as to not fear the woman in the case.

The Nebraska corn crop is safe. The man who lost all his fences because the ears expanded so rapidly they burst the bars has been heard from. In a few days we shall get a report from Iowa of a rescue party being organized to save a farmer who imprudently climbed up a stalk which is now growing so rapidly it carries him up in the air faster than he can climb down. Agriculture in the West is in a flourishing condition and the imagination is as luxuriant as ever. Let the country be happy.—Brooklyn "Standard Union."

Blinks—"The new police inspector has been dismissed."

Jinks—"What's the trouble?"

Blinks—"Oh, he used to cultivate fruit trees, and the commissioner decided he must be an expert 'grafter.'—New York Times.

"The meanest man I ever knew
Wuz named Augustus Howell;
He let his hair grow nine foot long,
Then used it for a towel."

Rural Philosophy.

Knowledge is valueless if ignored. The man that saves his time saves his money.

A job that's worth doin' is always worth doin' about right.

Vim and vigor are the vital forces in achieving success.

The smallest event often becomes the greatest achievement.

To have a show in these days, a man must be an accumulator.

If every man saved his time as he saves his money, he would have money.

It's generally the afternoon farmer that goes into agony about hard times.

Failures establish one thing—that your determination to succeed was weak.

It's no use denying when you've been outdone—better acknowledge the corn.

The hand who does the least work generally has the best ear for the dinner horn.—Farm Life.

"Can anyone tell me what a farm is?" asked the teacher.

"Yes'm, I can," replied a small boy who had spent his vacation in the country. "A farm is a body of land entirely surrounded by a fence."

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We want names to whom we may send sample copies of our handsome illustrated story magazine. Send us five names and for your trouble we will send you our beautiful magazine a whole year free providing you include ten cents in your letter to pay cost of mailing. Everybody is pleased with our magazine; it is full of good stories, and has breezy, up-to-date departments of interest to the whole family. Don't miss this chance to get it free. Tell all your friends. This is a special offer for 30 days to introduce the magazine to new readers. Address PUSH MAGAZINE, 515 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

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Send for our free novelty catalogue with illustrations of guns, spray outfits, rare musical instruments, farm and orchard tools, talking machines and ingenious devices of all. **Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.**

Earn \$2 to \$3 Per Day

and establish a permanent business selling our 124 **HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES**. No capital required. We furnish the goods. Ladies or gentlemen, 2-cent stamp for complete plan or 15 cents for plan and one of our best sellers. **Sovereign Mfg. Co., Dept. 14, 69-711th Ave., Newark, N. J.**

LADIES To do plain sewing at home. Steady work, \$9 per week. Materials sent everywhere free. For particulars send addressed envelope. **Du Pont Dept. 588, Box 1382, Phila., Pa.**

N. C.

FOR SALE—Valuable young apple orchard of 75 acres, well cultivated, pruned and sprayed, in fine condition generally; will have 7,000 or 8,000 bushels of the finest marketable winter apples this year. Address J. E. Hall, Box 20, Waynesville, N. C.

FOR SALE—Single Comb White, Brown, Buff and Saddle Comb White Leghorns; hens, pullets, cockerels. Mr. and Mrs. S. Rider, Maryland, N. Y.

AZTEC SALVE—Warranted to cure blood poison, old sores, etc., or money refunded. "I had blood poison in my thumb, and my physician advised amputation. I procured a box of Aztec Salve and one-half box cured my thumb completely.—Lyman Preston, Clarendon, N. Y." 25 cts. prepaid. J. W. Millard, Clifton, N. Y.

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WANTED—10,000 homers, pheasants, peafowl, etc. United States Pheasantry, Ferd. Sudow, Prop., Amityville, N. Y.

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